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No. 20,351

號一十五百二第第二第

日七初月四年亥癸

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 22ND, 1923.

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號二十月五年二十國民華中

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TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	11.00
11.30	12.30 p.m. " 15 "
12.40	" Non stop
12.47	" Stopping
12.57	" Non stop
1.04	" Stopping
1.13	" Non stop
1.20	" Stopping
1.30 p.m.	2.30 " Every 10 "
2.30	3.30 " " 15 "
3.30	7.10 " " 10 "
7.20	" Non stop
7.27	" Stopping
7.37	" Non stop
7.44	" Stopping
7.54	" Non stop
8.01	" Stopping
8.10	" Stopping

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car—12 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
7.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
9.30	11.00
11.15	12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m.	2.30 " " 15 "
2.30	3.30 " " 10 "
3.30	7.10 " " 10 "
7.20	" Non stop
7.27	" Stopping
7.37	" Non stop
7.44	" Stopping
7.54	" Non stop
8.01	" Stopping
8.10	" Stopping

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1 May, 1923.

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TIME-TABLE

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1922, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS											
Station	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through
CANTON (Shi She Tsu)	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
SEK LUNG	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shen Chai	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shing Shui	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shing Mun	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shing Mun	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shing Mun	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shing Mun	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shing Mun	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shing Mun	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shing Mun	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55

UP TRAINS											
Station	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through
SEK LUNG	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shen Chai	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shing Shui	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shing Mun	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shing Mun	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shing Mun	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shing Mun	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shing Mun	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shing Mun	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Shing Mun	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55

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Shing Mun ... dep. 8.40 12.25 3.15 7.15 ... Passing ... dep. 7.25 11.10 1.05 5.00

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the times mentioned in this
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SCOTTISH LETTER.

LABOUR "SCENES" IN PARLIAMENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, April 18th.

The recent "scenes" in Parliament, in which the "Clydesdale Colts" took a leading part, present no surprising aspects to those familiar with the meetings of Glasgow Town Council. They were simply a repetition on a larger scale and in a more important centre of what has often been there experienced. The chorus of angry protest, the tumult and the shouting may appear to bespeak tremendous earnestness on the part of those who indulge in them, but they are more a matter of tactics than anything else. In the Town Council, it frequently begins with something very like play-acting, and although heat is ultimately generated, the end of it all will see the extremists smiling in the corridors over the reflection of having engineered a "dust up" the news of which will reach their supporters. The House of Commons is now getting its share of Red Labourist methods as practised in Glasgow Town Council. In Glasgow, also, as at Westminster, the "scenes" are apt to end in a bout at fistuuffs, and it is no unusual spectacle to see a Town Councillor held back by more peaceful colleagues. In the vast majority of cases the passion is worked up and artificial, the rightness and dignity is a mockery, and from beginning to end the affair, as the participants freely confess afterwards, is largely "cynical". The best story of the all-night sitting in the House of Commons is about the Glasgow Labour M.P. who complained that he had paid £5. for a bed at a hotel and was not able to occupy it.

SCOTLAND AND THE BUDGET.

Outside labour circles in the West, where the scheme of a capital levy is an obsession, Scottish opinion looks upon Mr. Baldwin's Budget as well-balanced, sound and prudent finance. Only in regard to the Excise details is there any disappointment expressed. Scotland has a grievance on the commission to reduce the spirits duty as well as the beer duty. It may be pointed out, however, that the Scottish electors had not the foresight which was shown in England at the General Election. In many parts of England the price of beer was a serious issue at the election, and on being approached on the matter the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a definite pledge that if tax reduction was possible beer would be one of the first items to receive consideration. He has redeemed his pledge in a way that has satisfied the English Unionists who were most actively advocating the reduction of the duty, as no pledge was made in regard to Scotland's national drink. The Chancellor was not called upon to put it in the same privileged position. It may be confidently predicted that there will be a fight over a discrimination which makes the Englishmen's beer cheaper and leaves the Scotsman's whisky unaltered. In Scotland a hope was entertained that reduction of the duty on spirits would be the substantial use of £2.6d. in respect that that is the only reduction which it would be possible to hand over in its entirety to the consuming public. The result of such a reduction would have been that the 12.6d bottle of whisky would have sold at 10s. the whole benefit thus going to the consumer. It is argued that with such a reduction the consumption of whisky would immediately increase to such a figure that the Exchequer would not ultimately be the loser.

EMIGRATION FROM THE HIGHLANDS.

The census returns for the Scottish rural counties recently published afford depressing evidence of the steady weakening in the foundations of our national life. It is an ironical circumstance that at a time when the problem of congestion of population in industrial centres, with consequent unemployment and the lowering of the standard of life, is exercising sociologists, emigration should continue to run in channels which do not make for a restoration of the balance between town and country. Indeed at the present moment the exodus from our rural districts is of unusual magnitude. The Governments of Canada and Australia are not to be blamed for preferring Highland crofters to the Scotch-Irish labourers of the Clyde Valley; the tragedy of it is that this preference should meet with a ready response in our already depopulated areas, and that industrialism, when its fires run low, should find it all but impossible to get rid of what a cold-blooded economist would regard as its waste human product. Emigration takes the fit and leaves the unfit; it has no use for waste products, but drains the arterial blood of a nation. We had lately heard so much about land settlement schemes in the Highlands that we were hardly prepared for accounts of emigration on a scale that has necessitated a revival of the old plan, familiar in the historic days of "clearances," of direct sailings from the Western Isles to the Colonies. The exodus of the present season, however, are to some extent explained by specific causes. The emigration from Lewis is due to the breaking of the fishing tradition by the war and to the abandonment of Lord Leverhulme's schemes for the development of the fishing industry and of native manufacturers; and the islanders themselves cannot escape blame for their shortsightedness. In the case of South Uist and Barra, where the emigration has been organised by Roman Catholic priests, the main cause has apparently been the desire of parents to obtain better prospects for their children than were open to them at home. In neither case has there been a trace of that tyrannical compulsion that inspired the indignant strains of "The Lone Shieling." Perhaps, indeed, the spontaneity of the Highland and rural counties generally is the saddest feature about it. There is always hope for a peasantry whose passion for their native soil expresses itself in practical schemes for making the best possible use of it. The comparative weakness of the tie between the Scottish agriculturist and Scottish earth would seem to be at the heart of our land problem.

"YOU CAN'T KEEP THE OLD 'UNS DOWN."

Music-hall songs have their limitations, but on occasion they have the knack of getting to the heart of things. The singer of the ditty with the alluring title quoted above may feel constrained, after what has occurred at Hlochampton, to add a new verse to commemorate Sandy Herd's great achievement at Hlochampton. You simply can't keep the old 'uns down. Year by year golf-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GREAT WAR MEDALS.

FOURTEEN MILLIONS ISSUED.

Some idea of the amount of work accomplished in the distribution of the medals and other decorations awarded for service in the Great War may be gathered from the fact that since issues commenced, early in 1919, more than
300,000 1914 Stars;
115,000 Clasp to the 1914 Star;
1,750,000 1914-15 Stars;
4,700,000 British War medals; and
4,550,000 Victory Medals
have been engraved and issued to officers and nurses and to the various Record Offices for rank and file. In addition upwards of
220,000 1914-15 Stars;
600,000 British War medals; and
150,000 Victory Medals
have been sent in bulk to the Dominions; while
100,000 British War medals (bronze) have been engraved and issued for personnel of native labour corps.

The following issues have also been made in respect of gallant and meritorious service during the Great War:
11,000 Military Crosses,
25,000 Distinguished Conduct medals;
129,000 Military medals;
29,000 Meritorious Service medals;
126,000 Embellishments to these mentioned in despatches.

Furthermore, 1,150,000 Silver War Badges have been issued to individuals who were discharged from the Service on account of wounds or sickness.

The ribbon dispatched with the Stars and Medals represents a total length of 1,800 miles.

Having regard to the steady reduction in the staff of the Medal Branch of the War Office during the past two years, this progress has been remarkable. The failure of many thousands of men to keep the Record Offices informed of their proper addresses has occasioned endless difficulty in the distribution of both stars and medals to individuals. The distribution of the Long Service Medals, the Territorial Efficiency Medal, and the various war medals for military operations, unconnected with the Great War is being maintained. The number of such medals engraved and issued during and since the war is over 25,000 Long Service Medals, 30,700 Territorial Efficiency Medals, 21,500 Territorial War Medals, and 20,000 war and other medals (of forty different descriptions), together with 74,000 clasps; also 12,500 India General Service Medals for service in Afghanistan and on the frontiers of India in 1919-21. Progress with the latter has been comparatively slow owing to unforeseen difficulties that have arisen in India. Arrangements are well advanced for the issue of the General Service Medal.

ANGINA PECTORIS.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION FOR MYSTERY DISEASE.

General interest was created at a meeting of the Medical Congress at Vienna recently, says an Exchange message, by a statement of Professor Wenckelbach on the treatment of angina pectoris. By an operation, he said, total relief could be obtained from its pains.

Attempts have been made before to cure this agonising disease, which may be described as a cramp of the heart, by operation, and with some success, said a doctor to a Daily Mail reporter. "Dr. Jonnesco, a French surgeon, by excising a small portion of a nerve (the left cervical sympathetic nerve) completely cured a man who for years had been suffering from severe pain."

"The report does not indicate the nature of Professor Wenckelbach's operation. Although there are many theories as to what is the dark as to what causes angina pectoris, from which women rarely suffer, it is mostly a disease of men of the better classes, and is particularly common among doctors and among Jews. Mental strain and worry predispose to it. Over 700 people die in England every year from it, so it is not at all uncommon."

ing scribbles write off so much for depreciation, following the excellent lead of all well-managed companies, but the "old 'uns" enter their protest in the most effective way. Round about the time when Mr. Sweetser, the American champion, was taking grip of his sterilised feeding bottle, Sandy Herd was winning his Open Championship. Now well over the 50 mark, Sandy has since that far-away event added some weight (and perhaps a few additional preliminary waggles as the privilege of advancing years) but he has shed none of his life accent, or the golfing ability for which he has been famous. One can only write down his latest win as the triumph of one who cheerfully flouts old Father Time. He had a real chance of winning the first Championship after the war at Deal, when he finished second, but his luck in the big event is notorious, for he had been thrice before that runner-up, including his famous experience in 1895, when a heavy shower of hail spoiled the putting at St. Andrews and lost him the title, for which he led by three strokes when he started the final round.

EN PARASANT.

Since Kilsyth has gone "dry" the consumption of tea has grown remarkably. It was stated at the B.W.T.A. congress in Edinburgh that its annual consumption of tea had increased by nine tons. Kilsyth is apparently very "dry" indeed.

A cure for methylated spirit drinking is suggested by an Edinburgh chemist, who says that he puts croton oil into each quantity he sells. If used for industrial purposes the spirit does its business as usual; but if drunk—well, the drinker won't want to try more.

Robert Burns is more quoted in the House of Commons just now than any other poet. But it was taking rather a mean advantage for Mr. Murray on a recent occasion to declaim—

"Paint Scotland greetin' o'er her thistle,
Her mitchkin stoop as tooin's a whistle.
An English member made a pathetic complaint afterwards, and recalled that when Mr. Balfour (as he then was) used a Latin phrase, Mr. Keir Hardie demanded a translation—and got it."

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Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.," which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,

The Managing-Director,
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.,
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GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

NIKKO'S CLOSING SALE.

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Owing to instructions from our Head Office in Japan to close down our Curio Department on account of changing the firm into a Limited Company for Imports and Exports we are holding a closing down sale. All our stocks will be sold at extraordinarily cheap rates notwithstanding their original cost. Do not fail to get the first choice and consequently the best bargains. A similar opportunity may not occur again.

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[105]



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INTIMATIONS

PARTICULARS OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY SITUATE No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee.

PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT, On THURSDAY, The 14th DAY OF JUNE, 1923, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M. By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2188 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2188 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 13th day of May, 1918, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises at 1 at No. 1 Gordon Street.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "MYRMIDON" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th May. Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th May, will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th June, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 18th May, 1923. [563]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "DELTA."

Arrived Hongkong on 10th May, 1923.

From ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 18th May, 1923. [563]

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[SUPPLEMENTARY WIRES FROM INDIAN PAPERS.]

A MODERN ROMEO AND JULIET INCIDENT.

LONDON, April 27th. The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail states that a real live Romeo and Juliet's father for having fower pots at his head when the father found him climbing the balcony to his sweetheart's room. Romeo was Mr. Max, a suburban barber. Juliet was a shopgirl, daughter of a locksmith. The two had played as Romeo and Juliet at an amateur society's performance. The locksmith and his wife at night time heard whispering in Freda's rooms and found Max at the bed-room balcony window. They warned him off, but this occurred a second night, and they throw flower-pots and "didn't miss once." The judge said they must be punished but let them off with a caution, when he learned that Juliet had subsequently eloped with her lover.

STOCK EXCHANGE WALK.

LONDON, April 28th. In the Stock Exchange London to Brighton walk, there were 34 starters. St. George Taylor, who covered the distance in 9 hours 28 minutes 35 seconds, was followed by W. Murray and J. Spivey who covered it in 9 hours 49 minutes 11 seconds and 9 hours 49 minutes 50 seconds, respectively.

MUSIC AT COLOGNE.

COLOGNE, April 30th. Headed by Lieutenant C. E. Stretton, director of music of the corps, the famous band of the Royal Artillery concluded a fortnight's visit to Cologne with two performances on behalf of German charities in Cologne. The first performance was given in the morning in the Municipal Theatre which was packed. Thousands were unable to obtain admission, every seat having been sold. A critical German audience thunderously applauded the superb programme of modern and classical music rendered. Similar scenes were witnessed at the second concert held in the evening.

EARL'S SISTER SHOT IN IRELAND.

LONDON, April 30th. Miss Albinia Brodrick, sister of Earl Middleton, was shot in the right leg by Free State troops operating in County Kerry as a consequence of her failing to halt when repeatedly challenged. Miss Brodrick was cycling at the time, has been actively engaged with the irregulars in Kerry.

AMELIORATION OF PRISON LIFE.

LEAFHILL, April 30th. Classes in French, shorthand and book-keeping have been started in Maidstone Gaol at the request of the Prison Commissioners. These classes are part of the recently disclosed scheme of the Commissioners for the general amelioration of prison life and discipline under which educational schemes are to be encouraged. Eighteen prisoners are taking French at Maidstone Gaol, seventeen shorthand, and seven book-keeping.

PROPOSED BETTING TAX.

LONDON, May 1st. The political correspondent of The Times states that a Select Committee on the subject of the proposed tax on betting under the chairmanship of Mr. H. S. Cautley, K.C., is being established to-day. The Committee is being given power to send for persons, papers and records for the purpose of securing evidence.

HOSPITAL'S WIRELESS APPEAL.

LONDON, May 1st. A midnight appeal was broadcasted from Manchester wireless station for someone to give blood by transfusion to save the life of a hospital patient. In an hour four people arrived at the hospital, but the patient was dead.

CATACOMB UNearthED IN CYPRUS.

LONDON, May 1st. A message to the Daily Mail from Cyprus reports the discovery of a catacomb presumed to be of the 98-77 B.C. period. The coffins had been opened and valuables stolen. The catacomb consists of four chambers containing pottery, sixty coffins, and a beautifully carved marble sarcophagus, many earthenware jars and receptacles and broken glass receptacles. A marble tablet, broken in pieces bore Greek characters cursing anyone who broke into the catacomb and stole from the coffins.

DESTRUCTION OF IRISH PROPERTY.

LONDON, May 1st. An Irish correspondent of The Times states that a Committee of the Free State Cabinet is receiving a deputation, whose members include Lord Carson, on the question of claims for compensation by the Southern Irish loyalists whose property has been destroyed during the rebellion. It is estimated that the claims amount to between £20 million and £30 million, but it is not anticipated that the Government will be in a position to offer any compensation other than what is provided in the Bill, which is being passed by Dail Eireann. Under this measure it is hoped that the claimants will obtain 25 to 50 per cent of the compensation for which they are asking. The Free State Government has not asked the British Government for any help in the matter, as it is felt that this burden is too difficult for England to be asked to bear.

THE PRINCE AND LABOUR M.P.'S.

LONDON, May 2nd. The Prince of Wales will dine with several Labour M.P.'s at Lady Astor's residence on the 11th May.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S REBUKE.

LONDON, May 2nd. Lord Birkenhead, sitting as President of the House of Lords as a judicial body, administered a rebuke to Sir John Simon K.C., who was not present, when an appeal was called and his junior counsel subsequently opened the pleadings. Lord Birkenhead recalled the rule of the House stating that the House had the prior claim to counsel's attention and that before absenting himself the leading counsel should apply for the indulgence of the House. Their Lordships, added Lord Birkenhead, had no intention of departing from the rule.

ARREST OF ALLEGED GERMAN MURDERER.

CALCUTTA, May 2nd. The New Empire reports that in January last a Syrian millionaire of Cairo was murdered, and a German, who was accused of the crime, escaped to India. A reward of £5,000 was offered for his arrest. In March a German was arrested at Chittagong and brought to Calcutta and after the usual preliminaries he was sent in charge of Sergeant Simpson to Cairo. The day before they embarked, the police arrested a German seaman named Karl Lutmann, on a charge of having deserted with others from the s.s. Taltarnia, and he and several other deserters were sent to Rangoon in order that they might be returned to their vessel.

In the meantime Sergeant Simpson duly arrived in Cairo with his charge, but was informed by the authorities there that the German was the wrong man. He was shown a photograph of the wanted man and the sergeant immediately identified the picture as that of Karl Lutmann. He at once cabled to Calcutta and on inquiries being made at Rangoon it was ascertained that Karl had been unavoidably detained there, and that he was still in custody. Arrangements were made and Karl Lutmann was to-day brought to Calcutta under an escort in the Elephantia, and removed to the jail. He will be sent to Cairo in due course.

ANCIENT CITY OF DAVID.

LONDON, May 4th. The Colonial Office states there is no foundation for the report that the proposed excavation for the ancient city of David will be made in the vicinity of the Cenacle, on the hill popularly known as Mount Zion. The real site of Zion, the city of David, has long been known to archaeologists. It lies not on the hill on which Cenacle stands, but further eastwards on a little spur called Ophel, which starts between Dung Gat and the south-eastern corner of Monirah city walls outside the area of the mosque of Omar, runs southwards to an apex above the old pool of Silom. It was on this small spur, which the Jews first occupied, that David found his way to Zion. Here his tomb is probably to be found and here excavations will be carried out. The site has at present no religious interest in the eyes of Christians, Jews or Moslems. It is over a quarter mile from Cenacle.

IMAGES TRANSMITTED BY WIRELESS.

LONDON, May 4th. The Westminster Gazette says an invention has been patented by the General Radio Company of London which it is claimed makes it possible for the waves along which images are transmitted to be superimposed upon the waves along which ordinary wireless sounds are sent. In other words, sounds and images can be transmitted simultaneously, so that anyone having the newly invented apparatus attached to his ordinary wireless apparatus will not only be able to hear a lecturer, singer or any orchestra but will be able to watch their movements. The Westminster Gazette states that by means of this invention not only stationary but moving objects have been wirelessed from one place to another and, what is even more astonishing, reproductions have been made in natural colour. It is claimed for this instrument, which is termed "television," that when it is focused upon any object it will reproduce that object with life like exactness any distance, the only restrictions being those which apply to the transmission of sound waves by ordinary wireless sets. The Westminster Gazette adds, however, that these remarkable claims have first to be proved.

ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET.

LONDON, May 6th. The annual Academy banquet at Burlington House yesterday evening was a brilliant function. Sir Aston Webb presiding over a distinguished company, including the Prince of Wales, the Ministers and ex-Ministers, and prominent representatives of the Church, Art and Literature, the Bench and Bar, the Navy and Army, the Air Force, the Dominions, and the United States.

The Prince of Wales, replying to the loyal toast, expressed the opinion that war had facilitated the development of art because it had made the average man more sensitive to artistic suggestion. The graveyards in France which he had just visited owed their very real beauty and dignity to the British people's possibly unconscious, but genuine, love of beauty.

Colonel Amery, replying to the toast of the Forces, said that with the surrender of the German navy concentration in Home waters had lost its meaning, and we had now to consider the new centre to be on the middle of the seas for our navy. They could no longer look only to this small island in the North Sea for the full strength of the Empire's Navy, but it must depend on all partners and the full development of the resources and manhood of the great Commonwealths of the Empire. Sir Samuel Hoare believed that when the facts were fully weighed the expansion of the Air Force was bound to occur, but it must be so organised as to make aviation and air defence an integral part of the life of the nation. A definite place should be found in Home defence for the growing number of men of every class who are yearly taking a keener interest in aviation.

Sir Aston Webb, proposing His Majesty's Ministry, said he understood that the Government was considering the possibility of creating a Commission of Fine Arts somewhat on the American lines to advise on all matters affecting the aesthetic amenities of the towns and countryside. He suggested that steps should be taken towards erecting a great national war memorial.

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(53)

THE BANDIT STRONGHOLD
IN SHANTUNG.PROBABLY THREE OTHER
FOREIGN CAPTIVES.A correspondent of the N.C. Daily
News, telegraphing from Linching says:—
It is said to be quite possible that three
other foreigners, who disappeared in
Hunan nine months ago, will be found, as
they are believed to be at the bandits'
stronghold at Paozekou.Our Shanghai contemporary says:—
In view of the fact that, just when
everything seemed to be running smoothly,
a halt had to be called because of the
bandits' making additional demands, the
opinion of a foreigner just returned from
Linching—and which he says is shared by
most of the people up there—is interest-
ing.We are reminded that General Ho, who
was pursuing the bandits with a large
force of troops, had them in an awkward
corner, and this is known to be correct,
for the sole purpose of the bandits in
wrecking the train and capturing the
foreigners was to hold the latter as host-
ages. General Ho continued his march,
surrounded the bandits and was gradually
closing in on them when Peking, urged by
the Diplomatic Body, gave in to the
bandits' initial demand and ordered the
withdrawal of the troops. Our informant
thinks that General Ho could, and would,
if he had been left alone, have squeezed
the bandits until they surrendered as a
body, together with their prisoners. When
it was pointed out that the bandits
threatened to kill all the prisoners if the
troops were not withdrawn, the answer
was that this was mere bluff and that the
bandits were far more frightened of
General Ho's announcement that he would
behead every one of them—1,000 or 8,000
—if they harmed the captives.It is stated—and this seems to be cor-
roborated to a certain extent by the fact
that the bandits, whilst bagging, have
withdrawn farther into the mountains—
that the outlaws have become emboldened
by the presence of so many foreigners,
their evident anxiety, and their personal
negotiations, and that now they will not
concede anything like so much, or so
readily, as they would have done had they
been dealing with people of their own
race; and those the military of whom they
are so frightened. Our informant sup-
ported this assertion of the bandits' in-
arrogance by several facts already known
and others which have not been mentioned
before. For instance, the first supplies
sent in were not delivered to the captives
though they were of use to the bandits.
Then it was said that, if the troops were
withdrawn, half the captives would be re-
leased. The troops were withdrawn, but
the captives are still held. Meanwhile,
the outlaws are retiring farther and far-
ther into the mountains, to places still
more difficult to approach.Our informant corroborates the state-
ment in the message from our special cor-
respondent to the effect that three other
foreigners who have been prisoners for
many months are understood to be at
Paozekou. One of them is said to be a
German. He also tells another story that
does not altogether bear out the content
tion that the military are strong enough
to deal with the bandits without foreign
stiffening, for apparently, whilst negotia-
tions are being conducted in the hills, the
outlaws are actually still operating along
the railway a few miles from Linching.
It was explained to people waiting to
catch a train on Tuesday that it would
be several hours late, because a large force
of bandits had been seen 10 miles outside
Linching and the railway authorities
therefore held up the train overnight,
waiting for the protection of daylight.GRAPHIC STORY OF PRISONERS'
RUSH TO MOUNTAINS.The Weekly Review of the Far East has
received a long letter from Mr. J. B.
Powell, one of the captives, who is con-
nected with that paper. Mr. Powell goes
into considerable detail regarding the first
terrible march of the captured foreigners
and of which so much already has been
written. Mr. Powell's account, however,
has an additional interest in that it shows
how very closely the bandits were pressed
by the pursuing troops, who were only
held off by the threat to kill all the foreign
captives. Mr. Powell says: "The march
from the train was a long one. The march
to an American movie director.
Most of the male passengers took the thing
humorously, expecting to be taken but a
short distance away while the work of
rifling the train was completed." As we
now know, this expectation was not real-
ized. He then tells of the night march
and how at day-break they found they
were being pursued, and proceeded:"We marched at the double-quick, with
bullets whistling overhead, until we came
to another mountain at least 5,000 feet
high and in places as steep as a stairway.
We were forced up and up without a stop
until about 10 o'clock, when we reached
the top, which consisted of a crude fort
with walls and rifle nests all about. We
climbed or fell through the opening and
fell in a heap in the first shelter. No one
paid the slightest attention to the blazing
sun, we were all so exhausted. We stre-
ched out in all manner of positions and
nursed our wounds with no attention to
the bullets which were whistling overhead.
There was no water for at least three
hours and then the first jugful to come
was gobbled up by the bandits.""About 5 o'clock p.m., one of the chiefs
arrived and asked us to write a letter to
the northern commander, stating that all
the foreigners would be killed at once if
they did not stop. In about a half
hour after this letter had been sent the
bandits practically all stopped. Several
letters to this effect were demanded and
got by our chief. Finally the chief insist-
ed on one of the women carrying a message
and one woman, Miss Correll, an Italian,
started out, but was turned back. We
were all herded together and marched
down the other side of the mountain atabout 6 o'clock and herded along at the
double-quick over the mountain road
strewn with boulders and sharp flint
stones. This kept up steadily all night
with only one hour's stop. We apparently
were very near the relief troops, for we
could see lights and often hear voices in
the distance.A STRONGLY FORTIFIED
RENDEZVOUS.A correspondent writes to the N.C.
Daily News:—
There is a branch line running from
Linching into the interior on which are
two mission stations. Midway on this
branch line is a hill which is the bandit
stronghold Paozekou. It has been forti-
fied with much labour, cisterns having
been dug and all through the winter men
were carrying water up to these cisterns
for \$1 for two buckets full of water. Also
there are reported to be rooms full of
surplus stored food. From this strong-
hold, the country round was terrorized.
At China New Year men were held up
for less than \$1 ransom. Many rich
Chinese were carried captive to the strong-
hold. Two Chinese Christians of the mis-
sions are also captive there. The Chinese
complained to Peking and Peking offered
to send aeroplanes to bomb the place, but,
as this would endanger the lives of the
captives, the Chinese objected.Then the mission compound at Yichin
was placed with a demand for \$50,000
ransom. There was some doubt as to whe-
ther this was a true or false demand from
the bandits. However, the foreigners also
appealed to Peking for help and troops
were sent who besieged the bandit strong-
hold and surrounded it. In order to re-
lieve the besieged stronghold, a second
band of brigands friendly to the besieged
men arranged the hold-up of the P.P.
train in order to get foreigners and so
bring pressure to bear on Peking sufficient
to cause the withdrawal of the troops and
the relief of the stronghold. The motive
was not ransom but pressure on Peking
to withdraw the troops.
The Consul has ordered the foreigners
from these two mission stations (Shantung
Presbyterian) to leave for the summer and
they themselves fear that if the bandits
find they were the cause of the troops
coming they will be made to suffer later.
It is hard to get Chinese to act as middle-
men with the bandits as they do not want
to get mixed up with the bandits in any
way. The firing of guns has gone on
nightly for months in that region.SHANGHAI CHINA ASSOCIATION
AND THE OUTRAGE.DISARMMENT AND DISARMMENT UNDER
FOREIGN SUPERVISION, URGED.At the annual meeting of members of
the Shanghai branch of the China
Association held at the Shanghai Club
last week, Mr. E. F. Mackey, who provid-
ed a good attendance of members
said in the course of his speech:—An
incident which has deeply stirred the
foreign communities in China and has
called forth severe criticism from Euro-
pean and American capitals, is the recent
bandit outrage on the Tientsin Peking
railway. The details are well known to
you and need no recapitulation by me
here. Your Committee after giving the
matter most careful consideration, decided
to write to the London Committee as
follows:Referring to recent outrage Tientsin-
Peking Railway strongly urge British
Government take steps other Govern-
ments insist immediate measures effective
disarmament and disbandment troops
under foreign supervision with necessary
foreign financial assistance. It is be-
lieved foreign intervention will be
welcomed by Officials and large present
Chinese public and we consider present
situation justifies demand effective
foreign management main trunk railway
lines policing same under foreign officers
and that present opportunity should not
be lost. Foreign Governments demand
measures of widest possible scope in
order to put a stop to military misrule
which not only danger to life and
property but fundamental obstacle all
reform.Our decision and the contents of this
telegram were communicated to the Chair-
man of the British Chamber of Commerce
and to the Chairman of the American
Association both of whom I believe have
taken action on somewhat similar lines.
Summarizing the position it is considered
that China under present conditions of
misrule requires.Disarmament and disbandment of troops
under foreign supervision with
necessary foreign financial assistance;
Policing of main trunk lines under
foreign officers;
A funding loan under foreign control to
place China's finances on a sound
basis.These would be temporary measures
adopted and maintained until stable
conditions are established to the satisfac-
tion of the Powers concerned.Looking to the future it may be asked
what are the possibilities of new life
arising from the dead ashes of the exist-
ing effete Government. One sometimes
wonders whether the merchant class who
are able to present a united front on any
question affecting their business, stronger
than that of the merchants of any other
known country, cannot combine to oust the
present corrupt officials and set up a
government on clean progressive lines by
men drawn from their own Chambers of
Commerce. That is a question which must
be answered by the merchants themselves.
They are men who in the conduct of
their own affairs stand second to none
amongst the commercial nations of the
world, and it would be idle to say that
with a certain amount of guidance, which
could readily be secured from experts
drawn from amongst the friendly nations,
they could not conduct the machinery of
sound political Government of their
country.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY.

Young China's claim that foreigners
should be asked now to give up their
extraterritorial rights I am afraid cannot
be seriously considered if the statements
I have just made are generally conceded,
and it is the opinion of your Committee
that there does not appear to be any
indication that the position is likely to be
improved in the near future while reform
of China's judicial system and of her
police, sanitary and other municipal ad-
ministration receives such scant attention.It is significant that the arrival of the
Commission appointed at the Washington
Conference has been postponed at China's
own request.Meanwhile the special joint sub-
committee appointed by the British Cham-
ber of Commerce and ourselves are con-
tinuing their deliberations and the work
of preparing a memorandum upon the
whole question is being steadily pro-
ceeded with.THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND THE
OUTRAGE.Mr. Rodney Gilbert, in a telegram to
the N.C. Daily News says:—A proposal
to expel all proscribed Chinese political
refugees from foreign settlements and
concessions if the Linching captives are
not shortly released, is being seriously
considered in diplomatic circles as a first
step in the readjustment of a united policy
towards China. This action is almost
certain, if the Sino-foreign Commission in
Shantung finds that the bandits were
moved to commit the outrage by politicians
of whatever party.LATE JAPANESE PRINCE
REMAINS IN HONGKONG ON THE
"KATORI MARU."The N.Y.K. steamer Katori Maru, with
the remains of the late Prince Kitashira-
kawa, brother-in-law to the Emperor of
Japan, on board, arrived in Hongkong at
seven o'clock yesterday morning. The
Prince, it will be remembered, was killed
in a motor accident not far from
Paris some time ago. The Katori Maru
was waiting outside for some time during
the night. She berthed at the Kowloon
wharf, and at about half past nine re-
presentatives of the Japanese community
in Hongkong went aboard with wreaths
and to pay their respects. Among the
visitors was the Japanese Consul, Mr.
S. Takahashi, Mr. Kamie, the general
manager of the local N.Y.K. was also in
attendance, accompanied by representa-
tives from the T.K.K., the M.B.K., the
O.S.K., and of the Yokohama Specie
Bank as well as representatives from all
the principal Japanese firms in the
Colony. During the day individual
Japanese went on board to pay their re-
spects at the coffin.The national flag on all the Japanese
commercial houses in the Colony was
flown at half mast throughout the day
yesterday.
The coffin which encloses the remains is
kept in the children's nursery, another
department having been given over to the
children during this voyage. On arrival
at Kobe the remains will be met by the
Japanese Royal family, and taken to
their last resting place with all the
honour and ceremonial due to the late
Prince's rank.The vessel leaves Hongkong at noon
to-day.THE "TAISHUN" PIRACY.
DETECTIVES INSTEAD OF
GUARDS.A correspondent writing to a Shanghai
contemporary on the subject of the China
Merchants S.N. Co.'s steamer Taishun,
says:—"Even if there were armed guards on the
Taishun, I do not for a moment believe
this would deter the pirates from
carrying out their nefarious task. What
is really required on board the coastal
and river ports steamers, are armed
Chinese detectives under the direct
supervision of experienced foreign de-
tectives, to travel on each steamer as
passengers and not as the ordinary armed
Indian guards. If this suggestion is
carried out by the steamship companies,
it will not only be a checkmate on future
piracies but will be the means of break-
ing up the pirate gang, and bringing the
ringleaders to book."

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INCIDENTS AT THE INTER-PORT CRICKET.

SHANGHAI COMMENTS.

The following extracts from Thursday's and Friday's issues of the *N. C. Daily News* on the Interport Cricket match played at Shanghai and won by Hongkong will be of interest to local cricketers.

"It was generally recognised," said our contemporary, "that the visitors had a formidable task before them, especially in the absence of several of their best known players, among them Major Bagwell, Captain Le Fleming and Captain Havelock Davies, whilst Shanghai again had a pretty useful array of talent from which to select."

PALPABLE CHANCES BY OLLERDESEN.

Referring to H. B. Ollerdesen's big score of 56 in Shanghai's first innings the writer states: "Ollerdesen was both fortunate and unfortunate. He twice survived palpable 'chances,' and then just failed to reach the century."

HONGKONG SKIPPERS' MISFORTUNE IN THE FIRST INNINGS.

Describing the early dismissal of T. E. Pearce in the first innings for five, our contemporary states: "Hongkong opened their innings at 5 o'clock (Wednesday), T. E. Pearce and G. R. Sayer facing the bowling of Quayle and Allison. Pearce opened well with a beautiful stroke for four, and singles followed from the next two deliveries, but the fifth ball put an abrupt and somewhat unfortunate end to his innings. It came down at full pitch and in attempting to place it to leg, the batsman touched it on to his wicket."

Ranjana, also, it appears played on to his wicket after playing "pretty cricket for 21."

The second day's description of the Interport is given the headline "Exciting Turn to Cricket Match" and opens up with the following paragraph:—

"It was a sad blow for the Hongkong team on Wednesday when T. E. Pearce was dismissed for a meagre five. It was confidently expected that he would give the team a good lead and his early departure was more than regretted."

Play on Thursday was continued on a "hard and fast wicket." Sayer first man out on the day's play, was caught by the wicket keeper (Claxton) after just touching the ball into his hands. It was a "very smart catch."

Hughes, after making 40, went out to a ball from Isaacs. He stepped out to a good one from Isaacs and clean missed it—"rather a wild stroke."

As to Wood's misfortune in being run out for a "duck," the report says:—R. H. Wild joined Wood, who had now been at the wicket 15 minutes without scoring. He made a good start, however, by neatly turning one from Hansell to the leg boundary. Directly afterwards Wood was unfortunate in being run out, slipping in the centre of the crease upon having to turn back on a well-fielded stroke to leg by Wild.

"Wild, in making his 33, it appears gave one chance at 40; by tipping one into the slips which Hansell juggled with and lost." The Shanghai fielding, at this stage, was "rather streaky." Wild was eventually run out in an unfortunate manner. Dods, who was partnering him, drove Quayle to within a yard of the boundary. Its just stopping short of the tape proved unfortunate for Wild for, in attempting an extra run for the throw, he was smartly run out. His excellent score of 63 included 14 fours.

Comments on the close of Hongkong's first innings throw some little light on the unusually large number of extras (40) which appeared in the innings. Quayle's erratic bowling was mainly responsible for this and the *N. C. Daily News* states: "In the fifth ball of the over Quayle closed the innings by clean bowling Young. Quayle had taken six wickets, but his erratic bowling in the early stages was chiefly responsible for an alarming bill of extras—40! It was no fault of Claxton's, who did excellently behind the wicket. The Hongkong innings closed 32, leaving Shanghai with a lead of 18 runs."

SHANGHAI'S SECOND EFFORT.

"Shanghai went out to bat again at five minutes past four. Ollerdesen and Claxton again leading. Young's first over from the Pavilion end yielded a single to Ollerdesen and then came misfortune. In stopping out to a full-pitched ball from Quick, he missed and was snatched at the wicket by Davies." Ollerdesen's score was 1.

Referring to Captain Barrett's misfortune in being run out for 2, there is the following comment:—"Hongkong began to see visions of a sporting chance. Especially was this so when another valuable wicket fell with the addition of two runs. Captain Barrett, who was next out, scored a single and on another short hit called to Quayle for a run. Quayle deemed it advisable not to move, but Barrett was half way across the pitch when he was called to turn back. Meanwhile, Hughes had smartly gathered and returned the ball and Davies lifted the ball off with the Shanghai captain a yard outside the crease. It was an unfortunate miscalculation, and the position now seemed not too rosy with the score reading 76, 4, 2."

ANOTHER MISFORTUNE.

Another misfortune followed and this is described as follows:—"Muriel now partnered Quayle and further misfortune befell Shanghai. After scoring a single, (Continued at foot of next column.)"

POLO NOTES.

HONGKONG TEAM LEAVES FOR MANILA TO-MORROW.

The team sailing for Manila to-morrow carries our best wishes for success. It is a nicely balanced team and should give a good account of itself.

Early in last week some trial chukkas found Mr. Boyd's team sadly lacking in the defensive, but with the advent of Mr. Dent, on Saturday and the consequent strengthening of the forwards, the team showed up well against a moderately strong Club side.

The team visiting Manila will line up with Mr. Davies at No. 1. Possibly the best No. 1 in the Club. Mr. Davies will be well able to keep the American backs in check. Mr. Dent at No. 2 is a sure goal getter. He hits the ball very cleanly and is especially skillful at returning a ball driven hard towards him. Mr. Boyd at No. 3 is capable of the most brilliant performances; and in any case will prove a tower of strength in the Manila hard galloping game. If one may offer him advice, it is to take half strength shots at goal. His full strength shots, while they travel a tremendous distance, are apt to go wide of the mark. Mr. Fisher at No. 4 showed up better in Manila last year than any other Hongkong player, and if he plays as well this year he will be more than pulling his weight.

All four players are strong horsemen and this will aid them considerably in overcoming the difficulties of changing from 11 hand China ponies to 15 hand horses.

It is not known whom our Manila friends will put into the field, but Colonel Johnson and Mr. Macpherson will surely turn out for the Manila Polo Club and we shall hope to hear of Major Howell on one of the Staatsburg sides. Great interest will be evinced in the composition of the Manila C (Sea) Team which was so widely advertised as the favourite for the Cup last year.

It is exceedingly kind of the Manila Polo Club to again invite a Hongkong team to go down. Although it is a much larger Club than ours, the provision of the twelve hours required to mount our men is a considerable call upon the sportsmanship and generosity of certain members, and the three games that we were able to arrange last October were a poor return for the splendid polo we enjoyed at Manila last year.

That a visit to Manila benefits our players immensely cannot be doubted, but whether Manila players are likewise able to improve their game by coming up here to play is very doubtful.

ARMED ROBBERIES AT KOWLOON.

Two armed robberies were carried out at Kowloon yesterday. The first took place at about one o'clock in the afternoon. Twenty men broke into a tea house at No. 148, Canton Road, Yau-matli, and stole about ten dollars from the till. They departed without taking anything else, and are believed by the police to belong to a tea house guild in Hongkong. At least one of the robbers had a knife.

The other robbery was perpetrated on a private house at No. 112, Nathan Road. The premises are occupied by a private Chinese family, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon three men broke in and stole a quantity of jewellery.

he was out to a ball from Hughes, which went off his pad on to the wicket. The collapse was startling, and the possibility of seeing the whole side out for a hundred was suggested, (by a super-optimist from the south) the score now standing: 84, 5, 1."

Quayle in making his 84 had several chances and on these we have the following comments:—"With Leach in partnership, Quayle knocked a couple of fours off Quick. If the Shanghai players were at all superstitious, they must have gathered gloomy impressions from the tolling of a bell at the Tibetan Road Church, a mournful interlude for a few seconds. Further disaster was narrowly averted, Quayle just getting in on a short run with the balls whipped off by Davies a fraction of a second late. He lifted the next ball into the public stand for six, and followed it up with a four, off Hughes, sending up the century after an hour and a half's play. Leach had so far only a single to his credit. Sayer, always very safe, at cover-point, gave Quayle a life, dropping a catch which was difficult to judge, especially with the sun full in the face. Quayle had another escape directly afterwards. Hughes slipping in reaching for a rather high return straight down the wicket. Profiting by this good fortune, he drove the next ball to the boundary, and so reached his 50, while Leach made a move with a couple of well timed strokes for two and three.

The two remained at the wicket until 6 o'clock, when stumps were drawn."

BANK HOLIDAY FUN IN THE COURTS.

(JUSTICELY IMAGINARY.)

(Contributed.)

The Hongkong Broadcasting Company having been responsible for every home in Great Britain becoming acquainted with the lamentably lawless state of this Colony (as evidenced by recent proceedings before the Bench), and the Hon. Member for So-and-Such having asked in the House "What About it?"—three Judges arrived in Hongkong during the week-end by special aeroplane from England in order to try a case brought against 23 youths indicted for playing football in Statue Square.

The Jury consisted of thirteen persons—12 good men and true with an extra one thrown in for luck.

The Clerk of Arraigns having read the notice convening the meeting, all present waited, in a state of tense excitement, for the proceedings to begin. One of the learned Judges enquired—"What is Football?" and it was explained that football was a game indulged in by decadent persons and those too young to realise that life is too short for frivolities. It was played by means of a "ball" kicked by the "foot"; the word "football" was also applied to the particular kind of spherical article used in the game. The objects of the players on each side were (1) to kick the ball as many times as possible into the goal of their opponents, and (2) to prevent the aforesaid spherical article being kicked into their own goal. The goals in the game played by the defendants were represented by the outstretched palms of the police witnesses for the prosecution. One of the learned Judges rose to the occasion by making all present weep over a reference to the similarity of the words "goal" and "goal," and, when they had recovered, the case against the wretched and unrepentant criminals in the dock was proceeded with.

Prosecuting Counsel maintained that the accused were a danger and a menace to Society. It was well known in the Colony—even by the latest griffin—that shortly before eleven o'clock in the forenoon on each and every Sunday in each succeeding year of grace (each and every such Sunday being the "morning after" the Saturday before), a stream of persons could be seen in the vicinity of the Hongkong Club wending its way to church for that "pick-nic" so very early after the top of the week and the heat and burden of the day. Were the mind of those workers intent on such a puerile pastime as football? No, their thoughts were upon serious matters—namely, Counsel suggested, of a "spiritual" nature. And as they were inwardly cheered by anticipatory delights just due to them on a Sabbath morn, they were suddenly shocked, astounded, hurt and outraged by the spectacle of the dastardly criminals now before the Court engaged in the pursuit of a—what? A runaway express ricksha? A chit coolie delivering a message? A telephone number trying to find itself?—No, none of these things. Counsel felt ashamed to name the object of the scramble—it was a tiny ball. Master of words though he was, he could find none to describe with sufficient force the appalling dangers to the community caused by the atrocious act of these degenerates. Not only was there the moral danger which he had very imperfectly and inadequately adumbrated, but there was a physical danger as well. A motor-car might have appeared upon the scene. All knew from the teaching on their father's knee what would happen if an irresistible force met a movable object: what, then, would result if a wheel of a motor-car should come into contact with the ball and crush it? An explosion. Then all would be confusion. Many of the passers-by might be blown into the sea and meet a watery grave. The passengers in the car might inadvertently become liable to a charge of careless blasting, and even the chauffeur might subsequently suffer from shell shock. Furthermore, the noise would probably be heard all over the Colony and be mistaken for the main gun, thus causing scores of residents to suffer unnecessarily the keen pangs of remorse on reflecting that yet another mail from Home had arrived before they had taken pen in hand to do their duty.

He would not further occupy the time of the Court. Counsel proceeded, as he felt sure he could rely upon the accused receiving the most severe penalty the Law allowed, and he submitted that the only way to prevent them repeating the offence was to give it them in the neck.

At this stage the proceedings were adjourned in order that the Jury might form "a winding stream," such as had been sketched by prosecuting Counsel, in order more vividly to realise the feelings of the said stream.

After refreshment, the case was resumed.

Counsel for the defence said he would put it to the Jury, as man to men, that after their visit to the neighbourhood of the alleged crime they would now understand that mah-jong might come and ping-pong might go, but the said "stream," like Tennyson's brook, would go on for ever. It was ridiculous of the prosecution to maintain that "the stream" would be interrupted in its flow or diverted from its course by the innocent gambols of the cheerful cherubs before them. If our first parents had contented themselves with playing football with the many objects they had available for that purpose, instead of trying to eat them, the benefit to our generation would be evidenced by official approval of the action of the accused (Continued at foot of next column.)

LARGE SNAKE ENCOUNTERED IN BOWEN ROAD.

KILLED BY A POLICE SERGEANT.

On Saturday afternoon two European ladies and Police Sergeant Rogers, of Central Station had an exciting encounter with a large snake in Bowen Road close to the entrance to the Military Hospital. The reptile was apparently disturbed in the brushwood by a terrier dog and came from its hiding place to the side of the road. A European lady unconscious of the danger, was walking on the side of the road and when she was but two yards from the snake, the reptile coiled itself up and poised its head ready to strike. Sergt. Rogers and his lady friend were approaching in the opposite direction and they both noticed the lady's danger. Sergt. Rogers ran forward and attracted the snake's attention from the lady to himself. With a well-aimed blow he hit the reptile on the head with his walking stick and stunned it. He then had no difficulty in despatching it.

Some idea of the size of the reptile can be gained from the measurements of the body taken later by Sergt. Rogers. It was approximately 8 feet 9 inches in length and some 12 inches in girth.

Fortunately, Sergt. Rogers was armed with a camera at the time and several photographs of the dead snake were taken. Sergt. Rogers tried to get in touch with the police with a view to getting the prize removed to the Central Station, but on returning to the spot found the reptile had been removed by coolies working on the hillside. This is rather a pity as it would have made a very fine adornment for the Police Sergeants' Mess at Central Station.

COBRA CAPTURED AT YAU-MATLI.

A large cobra was captured alive by coolies near the railway line just beyond Yau-matli station on Saturday morning. A coolie first saw the reptile by the side of a railway siding bank, and he pinned it to the ground with a stick. He then seized it by the neck, and with the help of other coolies tied it up with a length of string and placed it in a wire basket. The reptile was yellowish brown in colour, and rather over four feet in length. It would raise its hood and strike savagely at anything within reach. The reptile's captor consigned his find to an "able end," as he and his family made a meal off it the following day.

EUROPEAN SANITARY INSPECTOR FIRED AT.

STARTLING INCIDENT AT MA TAU KOK.

Shortly after midnight yesterday morning Sanitary Inspector G. E. Roylance was attacked by three men in the neighbourhood of the Ma Tau Kok slaughter house, Kowloon. He was hit on the head with a heavy instrument and slightly wounded, and one of the men, armed with a revolver fired a shot at him, but fortunately the bullet went wide of the mark. Mr. Roylance drew his revolver and returned the fire with one shot, whereupon the three men turned and fled. Mr. Roylance thinks he wounded the man with the revolver for he was seen to drop his weapon before running away. This weapon and three rounds of ammunition, Mr. Roylance picked up and it is now in the hands of the Police.

At the time Mr. Roylance was on his way from his quarters to the slaughter house for the purpose of making an inspection. He had just reached the footpath at the back of the slaughter house when this sudden attack was made on him. His first intimation was a heavy blow on the head. His prompt action in drawing his revolver and showing signs of fight did much to scare away the footpads.

Mr. Roylance can give no reason as to why the attack was made.

Instead of this terrible charge being now before the Court. He felt compelled to remark that it was, possibly owing to the unfortunate mistake of our first parents that the prosecution had, by the force of heredity, in this case bitten off more than it could chew. Football was not only of incalculable benefit to the young by teaching them to stand on their own feet, but it had a great educational value as well. By observing the gyrations of the ball, many a youth had been led to contemplate the movements of the heavenly bodies as they revolved in space, and many a professor owed his position in the scientific world to-day to the fact that his early studies had been directed into proper channels by deductions drawn from the movements of the sphere in play. Counsel for the defence concluded by saying that he would not attempt to rival the oratory of his learned friend, but would leave the matter to the good sense of the Jury who would, he felt confident, acquit the prisoners without any hesitation.

The Judges intimated that it would probably be necessary to put on the black cap. Counsel for the prosecution had referred to a motor-car; they thought it quite likely that one day the youths would be run over by motor-cars or crashed into, perhaps by a passenger aeroplane, and therefore they were inclined to the view that it would be a kindness to the prisoners themselves, as well as a safeguard to the public at large, if they were executed now rather than killed in an accident later on.

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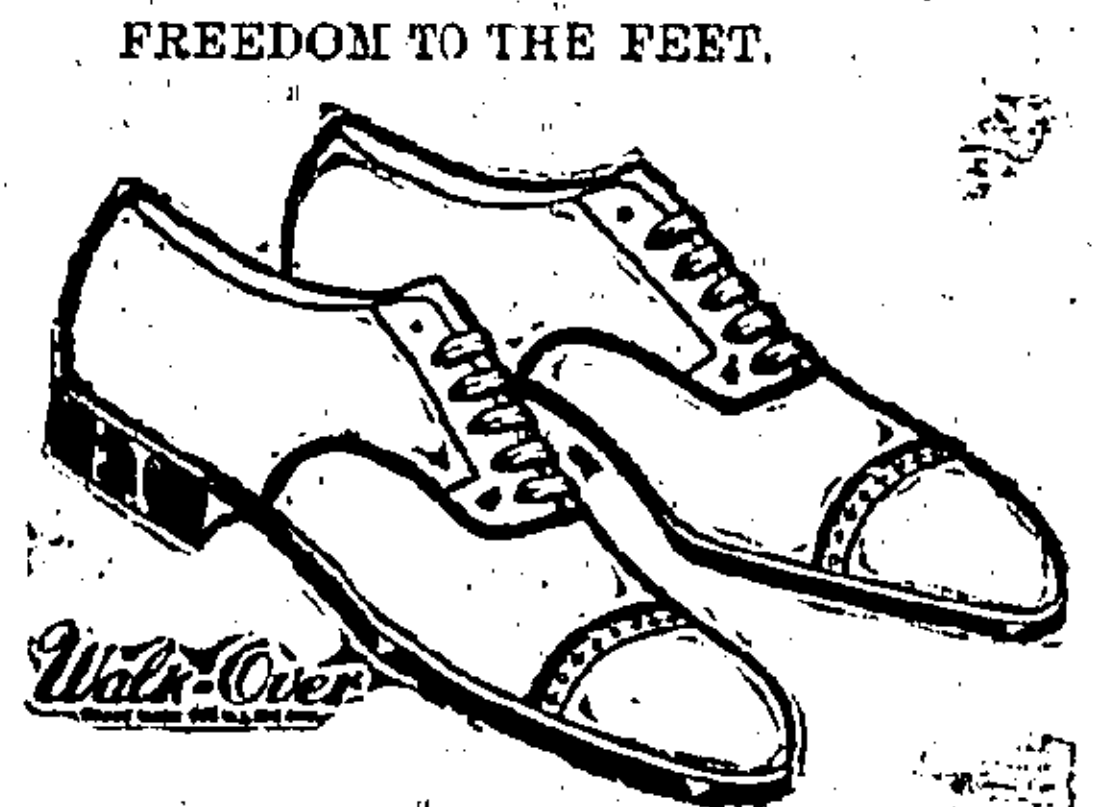
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

THE M.V. "GLENHARRY"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th May, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 24th May, 1923, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 20 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in case of whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1923. [854]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM PHILADELPHIA, NORFOLK AND NEW YORK.

THE S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 24th May, at 10 A.M.
All claims must be presented within 15 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 24th May, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD.**
St. George's Buildings.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1923. [854]

G. R.

NOTICE

THE following TRAFFIC REGULATIONS will be in force for the CEREMONY OF UNVEILING THE WAR MEMORIAL on THURSDAY, 24th INST.
All Vehicle Traffic will proceed by way of MURRAY Road and CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL. Passengers will alight at North Corner of HONGKONG CLUB and JACKSON STREET.
Vehicles will be parked on NORTH SIDE of CONNAUGHT ROAD. All other roads leading to Statue Square will be closed.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Capt. Supt. of Police.
May, 1923. [861]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, JUNE 2nd, commencing 3.30 P.M. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price.
Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LUNSTRAN & DAVIS at \$5.00 each up to Friday, June 1st.
The Stewards invite the ladies of Hongkong to be present.

THE HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.
No. 8, Des Vaux Road. Telephone No. C. 4306.

BUYERS of CANTON INSURANCES.
CHINA LIGHTS.
TWO COTTONS.
GREEN ISLAND CEMENTS.
HONGKONG CONSTRUCTION CO.
HONGKONG TRAMWAYS.
HUMPHREYS' ESTATES.
PEAK TRAMWAYS.
YANFEI INSURANCE.

SELLERS of COLONIAL DISPENSARIES.
R. S. BLANKS.
20 M. Y. SAN & COMPANY'S. [867]

INTIMATIONS

LANE CRAWFORD, LTD.

THIS Establishment will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, MAY 24th, ALL DAY. [863]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd MAY, 1923, at 11.00 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st April, 1923.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 18th May to Thursday, 24th May, 1923, both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1923. [841]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 25th DAY OF MAY, 1923, (NOT Thursday, the 24th day of May, 1923, as originally advertised), at Noon, when the Subjoined Resolutions which were passed as Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Thursday, the 3rd day of May, 1923, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

1.—That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited, and with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, be and be is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

2.—That the Conditional Agreement submitted to the Meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 40,000 shares of The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited of the nominal value of \$25 each credited as fully paid up, being four shares of \$25 each of that Company for each share of \$100 each of this Company, be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized, pursuant to Section 185 of The Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidator may think expedient.

N.B.—A copy of such said Conditional Agreement may be inspected at any time during business hours at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Building, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, and at the office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, Solicitors to the Company.

3.—That the aforesaid 40,000 shares of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited shall in pursuance of clause 8 of the aforesaid Conditional Agreement be allotted as and from the 2nd day of July, 1923, to members who are on the Register of Shareholders of this Company on the date of the confirmation by this Company of the said Special Resolution confirming the said Agreement.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1923.
By Order of the Board.
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary to the General Managers.

N.B.—The necessary steps are being taken to divide each of the existing 40,000 shares of \$100 each constituting the present Capital of \$4,000,000 of The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited into four fully paid-up shares of \$25 each and thereafter to increase the said Capital from \$4,000,000 to an Authorized Capital of \$10,000,000 by the creation of 200,000 new shares of \$25 each.

By Order of the Board.
PAUL LAUDER,
Acting General Manager.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1923. [798]

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
MEETING OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, the 31st MAY, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to April 30th, 1923.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 25th May, 1923, to Thursday, the 31st May, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 18th, 1923. [852]

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL.

UNVEILING THE CENOTAPH.
5.30 P.M., 24th MAY, 1923.

SUBSCRIBERS should apply for Tickets as soon as possible to Mr. J. THAYNE, c/o Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, or to Mr. W. GALLOWSAY, c/o Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Tickets will be distributed through Naval and Military Authorities, British Legion, Easna Club, Harbour Office (for Mercantile Marine Officers & Engineers) and Central Police Station.

Other Sections of the Community may obtain Tickets in the Entrance to the City Hall on Saturday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 19th, 22nd and 23rd May, between the hours of 10 A.M. and Noon.
Each Ticket admits One Person.
There will be no charge for admission to the Stands.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 25th DAY OF MAY, 1923, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st April, 1923.

1.—That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this meeting.

2.—That the new Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Prints of such new Memorandum of Association and new Articles, also prints of the existing Memorandum of Association and Articles may be seen at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Building, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, and at the office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, Solicitors for the Company.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that should the Second of above Resolutions (No. 2 above) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the above mentioned Extraordinary General Meeting to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

1.—That each of the existing 50,000 fully paid up shares of \$100 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$5,000,000 be divided into four fully paid up shares of \$25 each so as to make such Capital of \$5,000,000 consist of 200,000 fully paid up shares of \$25 each.

2.—That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$5,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$10,000,000 divided into 400,000 shares of \$25 each by the creation of 200,000 new shares of \$25 each—40,000 of such new shares to be issued and allotted in accordance with clause eight of the Conditional Agreement for the amalgamation with this Company of the Hongkong Central Estate Limited duly approved at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Thursday, the 3rd day of May, 1923, and the balance thereof to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

Should the above mentioned Resolutions (3 and 4 above) be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1923.
By Order of the Board.
S. L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
MEETING OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1922, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 11th May to 25th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
PAUL LAUDER,
Acting General Manager.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1923. [798]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
MEETING OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1923, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1922, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th May to 25th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
PAUL LAUDER,
Acting General Manager.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1923. [798]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
MEETING OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1923, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1922, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th May to 25th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
PAUL LAUDER,
Acting General Manager.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1923. [800]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

Gives

Perfect Satisfaction

because it is a Skilful

Blend of the Best

Highland Scotch

WHISKIES.

of Great Age, matured

in well seasoned

Sherry Casks.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER.—At Shanghai, on May 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. ALEXANDER, a son.

LOWE.—At Shanghai, on May 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. ROWLAND S. LOWE, a son.

MARRIAGE.
MANNERS.—McFADYEN.—At Shanghai, on May 18th, THOMAS NORMAN MANNERS, Penzance, to NELLIE MAY McFADYEN, Penzance.

DEATHS.
STUART.—At Bankfoot, Perthshire, Scotland, on March 25th, WILLIAM STUART, formerly of the Shanghai Municipal Council Public Works Department, following an operation.

WHITE.—At Shanghai, on May 11th, J. EDGAR WHITE, aged 40 years.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Rd., C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 22ND, 1923.

MR. BONAR LAW'S RESIGNATION.

Archdeacon and Mrs. Barnett returned from England yesterday by the *Katori Maru*.

Mr. H. P. White was one of the passengers on the *President Madison*, which left yesterday for Seattle.

It is reported that the French Municipal Council at Shanghai have engaged 10 Russians for service in the police force.

Shipowners have been notified that Shuiping being in the hands of the Cantonese, it is now possible to land cargoes at the port.

Two European apprentices are reported missing from the *s.s. Harrington* since Sunday. They are A. White and E. Cook, both aged 16 years. The police have the matter in hand and enquiries are being made as to their whereabouts.

To-morrow, May 23rd, being the birthday of the Laughing Buddha, the Chinese Government will suspend the punishment and execution of prisoners, and forbid the slaughter of domestic animals on that date, says the Chinese press.

took office with the declaration that his policy would be a negative one, because he believed the need of the country was to recover from the effects of the war and be left to work out its own salvation, he has nevertheless had a very strenuous time since he took office, and the marvel is that his enfeebled constitution has resisted the call to retire for so long. It cannot be said that his expectation of a period of quietness and an absence of fierce controversy has been realised. While he has refrained from introducing "big schemes" which might be beneficial to the Empire, he has had work enough on his hands to tax the energy of the most robust of men. One of his first acts was to introduce the Irish Free State Constitutional Bill, and the consequential enactments, and we all know the anxiety which the situation in Ireland has caused the Government during the six months Mr. Bonar Law has held office. But even greater has been the anxiety caused by the ominous nature of the foreign situation—the serious differences between the Allies regarding the German reparations problem and the French military developments in the Ruhr, and, at the same time the dangerous possibilities arising out of the failure of the Allies to get their proposals at the Lausanne Conference accepted by the Turks. While with Lord Curzon at the Foreign Office, the Prime Minister has had a colleague who by his services in that office ever since the retirement of Lord Grey, has earned the confidence of the nation, the Prime Minister, of course, has had to share the burden of these responsibilities. And now that his health has broken down under the strain there can be no thought, of course, of the party counting upon his future guidance in the House. Mr. Bonar Law, acting on the verdict of his medical advisers, who are unable to promise improvement within a reasonable time, has placed his resignation in the hands of His Majesty THE KING. Apart from Mr. BONAR LAW, Lord Curzon is acknowledged to be the strong man of the Government, and it is very probable, we think, that he will succeed Mr. BONAR LAW as Prime Minister, and that Mr. STANLEY BALDWIN, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be the leader in the House of Commons. This is the arrangement that has been practically in force during Mr. BONAR LAW's short absence from England in the hope of recovering his health. Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, who, before the fall of the Coalition Government, was the rising hope of the Unionist Party, is now hardly to be considered in connection with office either as Prime Minister or as leader of the House of Commons. Like Sir ROBERT HORNE and Sir T. WORTHINGTON EVANS, he stands pledged to the principle of Coalition Government. (If, however, as one of the latest cables to hand indicates, these members of the Unionist Party have been released from the pledges they gave to Mr. LLOYD GEORGE in this connection, there will be a great flutter in the dovecots of the Conservative party. Mr. BONAR LAW's resignation involves a re-shuffling of the Cabinet and the past services of some of the members of the Coalition wing give them important claims to consideration.) But a dissolution of Parliament is unlikely in view of the fact that it is not more than six months since the last General Election, and nothing has occurred to indicate that the country is dissatisfied with the policy which the Government has pursued.

A widow living at Shatin was knocked down by motor-car No. 60 in the New Territories on Sunday. Her legs were injured, but not seriously. After first aid had been rendered she was able to proceed to her home. She refused to go to hospital.

A small fire broke out at the factory of the Oriental Tobacco Co. at Kowloon yesterday evening at about seven o'clock. Owing to the promptness with which the Kowloon section of the Fire Brigade were on the scene, the blaze was under control within an hour, and but little damage was done.

Mr. J. C. Hill, H.M. Vice-Consul, who recently returned from Home leave and has been stopping in Shanghai, has been assigned to the Consulate in Amoy. Mr. W. P. W. Turner, recently Vice-Consul at Tsingtao, now assigned to Peking will temporarily take charge of the Consulate at Tsinan, as Mr. B. G. Tours has been called from the latter post to Lin-cheng.

Reference has lately been made to the avidity with which London is taking to mahjongg. In this connection the *N.Y. Daily News* learns that the last Glet Line steamer cleared for London carried no less than 21 tons of mahjongg sets for a London firm. One hears that a lady, formerly well known in Shanghai is at present retained by one big shop specially to demonstrate the play of mahjongg.

On Sunday a motor-car, which was standing unattended at the roadside at Chin Wan Hill in the New Territories, backed down the slope and toppled down the embankment into a ditch. At the time Mr. Rouiller, to whom the car belongs, and a party of friends were walking some little distance away from the car in search of water. On looking back they noticed the car moving slowly towards the embankment over which it disappeared before they could reach it. It was later dragged back on the road by a motor truck supplied by the Kowloon Motor Cycle Exchange. Very little damage was done to the car.

GOVERNOR OF MACAO IN HONGKONG.

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL VISIT.

His Excellency the Governor of Macao (Dr. Rodrigo Rodrigues), accompanied by his wife and attended by his staff paid an official visit to Hongkong yesterday.

The party arrived in Hongkong by the Portuguese gunboat *Patra* shortly after noon, the arrival being signified by a salute fired by H.M. guardship for the day. The gunboat took up her anchorage off Blake Pier and Capt. Neville (Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong) went on board for the purpose of welcoming the visitors and escorting them to Blake Pier where the official landing was to be made. At Blake Pier His Excellency (Dr. Rodrigues) was received by His Excellency the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) and Lady Stubbs and the principal Civil, Naval and Military officials of the Colony.

Amongst those on Blake Pier were: The Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E.), and Mrs. Fletcher, the Chief Justice (Sir William Reece-Davies) and Lady Reece-Davies, the Acting General Officer Commanding (Col. Davy, C.M.G., R.G.A.), Commodore H. E. Grace, Mrs. Grace and the Misses Grace, the Commodore's Secretary (Pay-Lieut. Commander R. E. Worthington, D.S.O.), H.E. the Governor's Private Secretary (Mr. Eric Rice). A number of Portuguese ladies and gentlemen were also in attendance including the Portuguese Consul-General for Hongkong (Mr. Cerveira de Albuquerque e Castro) and Madame Albuquerque e Castro, Mr. and Mrs. Silva Netto and others.

At the entrance to Blake Pier a Naval Guard of Honour was drawn up. After the usual formal introductions on the Pier the Guard of Honour was inspected, and on the conclusion of this the party, motored to Government House for luncheon.

In the afternoon the party motored round the Island and about four o'clock the same afternoon the visitors re-embarked on the *Patra* for Macao.

DEAN SUPPORTS TAX ON BETTING.

Bishop Welton, Dean of Durham and formerly Metropolitan of India, speaking at Newcastle, declared that it was as legitimate to tax betting as to tax drink. The licensing of public houses had the effect of reducing drinking and he believed that the licensing of betting agents would have a similar effect. It would eliminate the second-rate and plague spots on the national life and preyed on the public at workshop gates and elsewhere.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)PRIME MINISTER RESIGNS.
POLITICAL CAREER DEFINITELY
CLOSED.

LONDON, May 20th.

Mr. Bonar Law's resignation was startlingly sudden. The decision was entirely the outcome of a report by his medical advisers. His colleagues apparently were not consulted in the matter, and his resignation was actually conveyed to His Majesty the King at Aldershot by Colonel Ronald Waterhouse, principal private secretary to Mr. Bonar Law, who was himself too unwell to attend in person. His throat trouble is not malignant and there is every reason to hope that his health will be eventually restored, but while he has no intention of resigning his seat in the House of Commons, his political career is definitely closed.

UNANIMOUS PRESS TRIBUTE TO
EX-PREMIER.

Newspapers of every shade of opinion pay tribute to Mr. Bonar Law's sincerity of purpose, modesty and unselfishness, and all deplore the causes leading to his retirement.

Thus the *Times* says that if human sympathy could have cured, Mr. Bonar Law would be well today.

The *Telegraph* has such a high opinion of Mr. Bonar Law's political sagacity and simple and honest character that it intensely regrets that his name has been associated with the shortest, and one of the least prosperous of Premier'ships in the annals of the country. Other organs variously describe the causes leading to his resignation as "tragedy," "fate," and "disaster."

LORD CURZON A LIKELY
SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, May 20th.

It is believed in political circles that His Majesty will offer Lord Curzon the Premiership, and that he will accept.

A PIQUANT
SITUATION.

LATER.

It is pointed out that Mr. Bonar Law's resignation embraces his colleagues and a new Government will have to be formed, therefore, a hasty re-shuffling is imminent. Mr. Bonar Law's successor has not yet been summoned. The choice seems to lie between Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Lord Curzon, each of whom receives a considerable measure of support in the press.

THE CLAIMS OF THE
COALITION WING.

A situation of unusual political interest has arisen. Cabinet reconstruction has become a matter of first importance. There is considerable speculation regarding the position of the ex-Ministers of the Conservative wing of the coalition. It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Worthington Evans, and Lord Birkenhead have been released from their pledge of allegiance to Mr. Lloyd George. Their individual claims to inclusion in a reformed Conservative Ministry gives rise to a piquant situation, probably occasioning awkward problems for the party. The papers emphasize the lack of unity in the past and declare that better cohesion within the party is needed in future.

It is pointed out that while the announcement of Mr. Bonar Law's resignation is in the nature of a bombshell the White-tide recess fortunately affords a respite and the most urgent matter at present is that the King's Government be carried on with the smallest interruption or dislocation.

EARLIER CABLES.

HIS "GENERAL HEALTH IS NOT
GOOD."

LONDON, May 20th.

Mr. Bonar Law has resigned, on the urgent recommendation of his medical advisers. It is announced that His Majesty received the news with the greatest regret.

LATER.

A communique issued from Downing Street says Mr. Bonar Law's voyage did not improve his health, and on his return to London he was examined by his medical advisers, who signed the following bulletin: "In spite of his rest the Prime Minister's voice is still unsatisfactory. We are unable to promise improvement within a reasonable time. The state of the Prime Minister's general health is not good."

The bulletin is signed by three doctors. The Downing Street communique continues: "In consequence of this document, Mr. Bonar Law immediately placed his resignation in the hands of His Majesty, who was graciously pleased to accept it."

It is authoritatively learned that no Minister has yet been summoned to see His Majesty regarding the vacancy in the Premiership. Nearly all Mr. Bonar Law's late colleagues are out of town.

LATEST CABLES.

THE BRITISH LEGION.
A YEAR'S ACTIVITIES: SPLENDID
RECORD.

LONDON, May 20th.

Earl Haig, addressing the annual conference of the British Legion, stated that branches in the country at the close of the year numbered 2,089. Employment had been found for 10,000 men during the year in spite of almost unprecedented depression.

Between three and four thousand members of the Legion marched this afternoon to the Cenotaph for an impressive memorial service, after which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales deposited a wreath on behalf of the Legion.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.
COMPROMISE MAY BE
EFFECTED.

RIGA, May 20th.

It is reported from Moscow that the majority of the commissars are of the opinion that Great Britain will agree to a compromise on other questions if the Sovietists from Eastern propaganda. They consider that a break would be disastrous and are, therefore, disposed to discontinue this propaganda, though they still deny the evidence as to its authenticity.

ARABIAN OIL CONCESSION.
BIG AREA ON PERSIA
GULF.

BASRA, May 20th.

The Baghdad correspondent of the *Times* announces that Mr. Frank Holmes, on behalf of an Eastern General Syndicate has obtained from Ibn Saud, the Sultan of Nejd, a concession for an area comprising 40,000 miles in the province of Basra, covering 300 miles on the coast of the Persian Gulf. The concession is believed to be rich in oil.

TROUBLE IN PORTUGUESE
EAST AFRICA.
SITUATION MUCH QUIETER.

BEIRA, May 20th.

The situation is quieter. There is a considerable armed force on the wharf, and the steamer which is shipping silver is being delayed. A re-attempt to load will be made later.

BELGIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

BRUSSELS, May 20th.

It is announced by the newspaper *Le Peuple* that the striking railwaymen have resumed work.

REPORTED RESUMPTION OF
WORK.

It is announced by the newspaper *Le Peuple* that the striking railwaymen have resumed work.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN WAR LIABILITIES.

AMERICAN CLAIMS TOTAL 1,479
MILLION DOLLARS.

WASHINGTON, May 20th.

A statement presented to the mixed claims commission, established to fix the German war liabilities, has been published. It shows that the claims of the American Government and citizens total 1,479 million dollars, of which the Government claims 393 millions. There is a list of 12,416 claimants, headed by claims arising from the sinking of the *Lusitania*, totalling over 22 million dollars. Germany has already admitted liability on this point.

SWITZERLAND AND RUSSIA.

DEMANDS IN RUSSIAN NOTE
REFUSED.

BERNE, May 20th.

The Swiss Council refuses the demands contained in the Russian Note, and declines all responsibility for the assassination of the Soviet delegate. It declares that the Russian delegation at Lausanne, not having an official character, was not entitled to the privileges accorded to the official delegations to the conference.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

ST. CLOUD, May 20th.

In the men's singles, De Morpurgo beat Leighton Crawford 6-4, 6-4, 7-6, 6-0.

In the mixed doubles, Mlle. Lenglen and Cochet beat Miss. Bancroft and Herd 6-1, 6-3; McKane and Gilbert beat Mlle. Conquet and Malmstrom 6-2, 6-3.

In the ladies' singles, Miss. McKane beat Mlle. Amblard 6-0, 6-0; Miss. Beaumais beat Mlle. Alvarez 6-2, 6-0, 6-4.

Greig, Donist, Eyzens, Mishu and Hilliard have all scratched in the men's doubles.

In the international lawn tennis hand-court championships, a sensation was the defeat of the American pair, Johnson and Miss Sears, by the Dutch pair, Mr. and Mrs. Diemercooks, by 8-0, 6-1, and the narrow win by Johnston over the young French champion, Coutien, 6-4, 4-6, 7-6, 6-4.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LINCHING OUTRAGE.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN LADY
RELEASED.

TAOCHUANG, May 20th.

Mrs. Vera has been released and the other prisoners have been moved to the top of Paotzu Mountain.

It is stated that during the firing yesterday one brigand was killed and one wounded.

Negotiations have been suspended and the Tsuchun has gone to Peking this morning. The bandits reiterate that the Tsuchun is not sincere regarding a withdrawal.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS
IN CHINA.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
SUGGESTED.

LONDON, May 20th.

The *Times* gives prominence to a despatch from its Peking correspondent, urging the appointment of an international commission to investigate the most suitable measures to protect foreign interests in China, emphasising that the reinforcement of foreign troops in China is essential.

FAR EASTERN OLYMPIC GAMES.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

OSAKA, May 21st.

The Far Eastern Olympic games opened this morning. Rain was falling but this did not damp the enthusiasm of the spectators, who made their way to the stadium in large numbers since early morning. Following are some of the results:—

100 yards dash: first heat, Tani (Japan) 1st, Alban (Philippines) 2nd; second heat, Ohmura (Japan) 1st, Takaki (Japan) 2nd; third heat, Catalon (Philippines) 1st, Tajima (Japan) 2nd.

440 yards: first heat, Nando (Japan) 1st, Malinao (Philippines) 2nd; second heat, Matsushige (Japan) 1st, Chang Mo Ling (China) 2nd; third heat, Danao (Philippines) 1st, Asano (Japan) 2nd.

Final of the one mile: Okazaki (Japan) broke the Far Eastern record, covering the distance in 4 mins. 39.25 secs., Yukuta 2nd, Sato 3rd, Sakurai 4th (all Japan).

150 yards hurdles: first heat, Abiera (Philippines) 1st, Kaneda (Japan) 2nd; second heat, Fernandez (Philippines) 1st, Ebara (Japan) 2nd; third heat, Amad (Philippines) 1st, Wu Yen Chang (China) 2nd, Ilustre (Philippines) 3rd.

In the final of throwing the javelin: Iwai (Japan) threw 165 feet 7 inches; Fukuma (Japan) 164 feet 1 inch; Silverio (Philippines) 161 feet 3 inches; Ron (Philippines) 156 feet 11 inches. They all broke the Far Eastern record, 159 feet 2 inches.

THE SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE
PROJECT.

A FRENCH COMMENT.

PARIS, May 20th.

Le Temps says that Great Britain, by developing a naval base at Singapore, offers an example to all the nations; teaching firstly, the necessity for being ready to strike at a decisive point; secondly, that paper guarantees do not always suffice. *Le Temps* adds that Great Britain's preparations in the Pacific where she only counts on friends, reminds France of the precautions she must take on the Rhine.

MORO REBELLION.

FANATICAL LEADER KILLED.

MANILA, May 21st.

A telegram from Jolo advises the Governor-General that twenty-five Moro religious fanatics were killed on the Island of Pata, near Jolo, when they attacked a detachment of constabulary.

Akhara, the fanatical leader, claimed that he was a prophet who had descended from Heaven and was able to swallow bullets and knives, and could not be hurt as his earthly existence was eternal. He gathered around him a following of 300 fanatics.

The Governor-General considered the situation dangerous and sent the constabulary. Akhara was killed in the fighting.

THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN
COUNCIL.

MAKING THE CHURCH A
COMMUNITY FORCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

In spite of bandits, political incoherence and Governmental weakness, it is evident progress is being made in many places in the reconstruction of Chinese life through the activities of the Christian Church. This was abundantly indicated at the sessions of the National Christian Conference which has been meeting in the Union Church Hall, Shanghai. Some encouraging signs of progress were reported. Dr. George L. Davis of Peking told of the baptising, in one day, of nearly four thousand soldiers belonging to General Feng Yu Hsiang's army. Rev. J. B. Latimer, Secretary of Union Evangelistic Committee, Hangchow, referred to progressive work among government students. Miss Ida B. Lewis told of plans whereby cultured Chinese girls are doing work among their Chinese sisters, thereby finding a field of useful service. From many other quarters come reports of progress in spite of unrest.

Thus steady growth in support of the activities of the Church is being achieved. The speeches and discussions on May 12th centred round the work and needs of rural and urban churches. Both these types of Churches had enthusiastic protagonists. Both sides appeared convinced that the type of Church it advocated is the more important.

With regard to the rural church it was pointed out that three-fourths of the population of China are farmers. "The indigenous Church will grow out of rural churches," said Rev. R. E. Chandler. Rural Churches are too dependent on outside help. This is due to the way they have been developed. There is a lack of content, of social meeting in their Christian experience. Hence they tend to become stale. It was noted that, while Roman Catholic work centres in the rural districts, Protestant work centres mainly in the cities. The Rev. Chang Sou Ching pointed out that this situation was reversed in Shantung. Dr. H. Balme reported on a survey of village churches in that part of Shantung for which the English Baptists feel themselves responsible. As a result of this survey, it was decided to make each of the existing churches responsible for the territory surrounding it within a radius of ten li. Plans were started to set aside two workers for service in these districts.

One speaker urged that a secretary of the National Christian Council should give time to studying the problem of the rural church and later voted that two of the secretaries should visit and study the rural church. It was strongly felt that spiritual leaders can evolve in the country as well as in the city.

The Rev. Wong Kang Ho of Foochow spoke of the strong position of the city Church in Foochow and of the cordial recognition of its influence by officials and people. He urged that the Churches in a city must bear the responsibility for city social conditions. This can only be done by the Churches of a city working together. In this connection it was reported that the Pastors in Shanghai are planning to organise a Pastor's Union.

In order to meet this responsibility Soochow has had several city-wide campaigns. The Churches in Peking have learned how to work together. It was urged that this working together of the Churches should become a habit. A delegate from Changsha said that there was a tendency in the Church to train its members into the capitalistic system. Retirats in which all Christian workers should meet to consider their common work were urged. It was felt that while it was recognised that church workers needed such retreats other types of workers were sometimes overlooked. Prof. Wei of Wuchang pointed out that many new things are being suggested for the Church to do, but he feared that the spiritual life of the Church is not yet ready for such heavy burdens. He also emphasized the need of retreats.

The speeches revealed a keen desire to make both the urban and rural Church an active social force. The Chinese delegates showed a conviction that the scope of the Church's activities should be widened. The Rev. T. K. Chung of Shanghai said that all Churches should be institutionalised with a view to training Church members for service.

It was evident that the Chinese delegates not only realise the necessity of making the Church a social force but that they are prepared to shoulder the responsibility involved therein.

Tuchuns and Governments may come and go but the Christian Church makes progress nevertheless. Where there is hopelessness with regards to China's political condition there is growing hopefulness among Christian workers with regards to the work and progress of the Christian Church, and its effect upon the social life of China.

"LIKE DEMONS LET LOOSE"
BANDITS IN UNIFORM.

A PICTURE OF CONDITIONS IN
KWEICHOW.

What the invading Yunnanese army did to the Province of Kweichow last month is told in a letter recently received in Peking from Kweiyang, the Provincial capital.

"Your telegram came to hand. As I cannot wire from here I have sent the wire to Chungking asking them to despatch it from that centre. If the lines are down on the Chungking-Chang line they may have difficulty in forwarding it there also. I wired 'Wire received.' Nothing very serious Chinaing Anshan districts so far. Eastern part Kweichow suffering awfully. Tungjen Chenyuan and other centres looted and burned. Robbers soldiers inflicting damage Kweiyang. Perhaps it was because the soldiers were coming in that they did not do very much damage to people in western Kwei, but in the east they have behaved like demons let loose. Kweiyang suffered when the Kweichow troops under Gen. Yuan and Wang-tien-pai left as may be gathered from the enclosed.

"The Yunnanese really did behave themselves at the first here, but the last few days reports to hand from Chenyuan and other places are bloodcurdling. General Wang's men withstood the Yunnanese at Tungjen on April 1st and part of April 2nd, and when they could hold out no longer they retired after looting the city. The victors entered the city and gave themselves to looting, and both the Telegraph and Post Office were ransacked.

"Later news was received here that Chanyuan was burned and among the sufferers the Post Office is prominent. The extent of the damage has not yet been calculated but we are sure it is dreadful. At another place the postal agent was seized by the *brutes* and commanded to carry a chair. He protested on the grounds that he was not able and was instantly stabbed to death in cold blood.

"Kweiyang may yet have to suffer for there are signs that something is going to happen. The soldiers are seeking to get into the leading shops; boxes are being prepared for carrying away large quantities of silver, and other things which usually precede looting are coming into prominence. General Liu-shien-shih is expected in a day or two and every one is hoping he will be able to do something to avert danger.

"Large numbers of Szechuan troops are in Kweichow and we hear there has been severe fighting in the direction of Tsunyi. It is too early in the day to say which way the tide of victory will turn.

"It is a great pity that these budding commanders are allowed to plunder at will without being brought to justice, and the cool way they interfere with the postal and telegraphic communications is simply colossal."

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

BARON HAYASHI ON THE
ALLIANCE.

A dinner in honour of the Japanese Ambassador, Baron Hayashi, was given by the Knights of the Round Table Club on April 18th at the Savoy Hotel, when Sir A. Trevor Dawson, the president, occupied the chair.

The traditional toast of "King Arthur" having been honoured, the Knight-President gave "The Japanese Ambassador," and observed that one of the Knights of Japan was the great Admiral Togo, who was a Senior Knight Vice-President, and they were electing the Japanese Ambassador an honorary Senior Knight Vice-President that evening. They all admired the work of Japan during and after the war—they had won a victorious peace in the East, and England could not thank them enough. (Cheers.)

In responding, Baron Hayashi said he was told this was the oldest club in the world, and he was proud to receive its courtesy. Referring to the alliance between England and Japan, the Ambassador said that just before the Alliance Japan had a proposal from Russia to neutralize Korea. His view was asked for, and he said "No," as that would have meant a free hand in Manchuria, the consequence of which would have been the control of China by Russia. It was determined to oppose Russia, and that was only possible by the Alliance with Great Britain. But for that Alliance the Great War would have come earlier. He was proud to think that England and Japan shared so close a friendship. (Cheers.)

VANISHED GEMS.

LADY MACDONALD'S £3,000 LOSS.

Two ropes of pearls, two diamond rings, and a diamond brooch, valued at more than £3,000 were recently lost by Lady MacDonald, of Royal Cottage, Kow. Lady MacDonald is the widow of Sir Claude M. MacDonald, British Ambassador to China from 1890 to 1900 and to Japan from 1900 to 1912, who died in 1915. One of the pearl necklaces is worth £1,000.

On leaving her house for a holiday recently Lady MacDonald placed the jewellery in a leather case which she kept in her bedroom. When she returned, the case and its contents had disappeared. The manner in which they were removed is a mystery.

A reward of £250 is being offered for information leading to the recovery of the jewels.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

The will of the late Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has been proved at about £11,160,000.

Income-tax receipts in the United States are stated to reflect the great prosperity of the country.

Sir R. Horne, speaking at Manchester on March 27th, advocated the abolition of the Corporation Profits Tax.

It is now regarded as certain that President Harding will be re-nominated at the Republican Convention in 1924.

Messrs. Kewtrec have introduced a profit-sharing scheme under which surplus profits are divided between Capital, Direction, and Labour.

Mr. James Dugdale, of Messrs. John Dugdale and Sons, cotton spinners and manufacturers, left estate of the gross value of £240,875.

Savings totalling £4,388,312 are shown in the estimates for Health, Labour, and Insurance for 1923-24, compared with the current financial year.

A report has been received at New York from New Jersey to the effect that the application of heat in treating pneumonia has had very successful results.

Detailed estimates for 1923-24 in respect of education, science, and art in Great Britain show a reduction of £4,247,732 as compared with the current year.

Mr. Justice Tierney's decision that the New York State law exempting new buildings from taxation for ten years was unconstitutional has been reversed by the Supreme Court.

It is estimated that while American farmers may benefit under the Fordney-McCumber Tariff to the extent of £25,000,000, that measure will, per contra, cost them at least £28,000,000.

Great Britain's huge revenue surplus of over £100,000,000 has created a very favourable impression in the United States, which is faced with a deficit of from £20,000,000 to £30,000,000.

In two raids in Manhattan and Jersey City, last month, prohibition agents seized \$2,000,000 worth of whisky. This is the largest seizure of spirits and is regarded as a great victory for the "dry" army.

The Wright E4, a new aeroplane engine, has just completed a record-breaking test by running 573 hours without a stop. It is estimated that the engine would have driven an aeroplane 60,000 miles in the period of the test.

Captain Steinbrink, who commanded U-boat 18, which was responsible for the sinking of the passenger steamer *Suzette* in the Channel, has, according to a message from Berlin, been arrested by the French at Lippstadt.

American steamship owners are urging the United States Government to get out of the shipping business completely by turning over the more desirable of its vessels to private enterprise without restrictions and scrapping all ships for which there is no ready sale.

Mr. John Bunting of Olham, who began work at the age of 9 in a brickyard, and ultimately became a sharebroker and the controlling head of twenty spinning mills, left estate of the gross value of £468,189. Deceased left no will, and letters of administration have been granted to the widow.

Five acres at the top of Leith Hill—the highest point in South-East England—and the manorial rights in the beautifully wooded Bookham Common, Surrey, have been secured for the public by the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty.

Professor Mackail, in his Presidential Address at the meeting of the Classical Association at Bristol, on April 11th, said that "compulsory Greek and Latin" was a phrase as irrelevant as "compulsory warmth and light." These things were not compulsory, only necessary.

In Dail Eireann on March 26th, Mr. Cosgrave announced that the total estimated expenditure of the Free State for the coming year would be £2,278,408, of which £10,500,000 are required for the army and over £10,000,000 for property losses compensation. A vote on account of £14,000,000 was passed.

As a counter attraction to "wet" ships, the United States Shipping Board have decided to present a complete musical revue on board the *Leviathan*, which commences her first trip to England, after reconsecration, on June 20th. The revue will be staged by Mr. R. H. Burnside, of the New York Hippodrome.

Under agreement with Lloyd's underwriters, the Gothenburg Salvage Co. are sending the salvage ship *Frithiof* to the Bay of Biscay with specially designed apparatus to endeavour to recover bullion and specie lost in the steamer *Egypt*. The salvage premium is said to be 55 per cent. on the amount recovered.

Representative Cuvillier, speaking in the New York State Assembly last month, described Mr. Enright, Police Commissioner of New York, as the "biggest boot-legger in the United States." Commissioner Enright replied "Liar!" and challenged Mr. Cuvillier to bring a suit for damages to settle the matter.

Speaking at a luncheon in Manchester on March 27th, Sir Robert Horne strongly expressed the view that a reduction of taxation was preferable to a reduction of debt. Sir Eric Goddard, who also spoke, urged the necessity for a reduction in railway rates, which he pointed out, were now 75 per cent. above the pre-war level, while the economic figure was 57 per cent. above pre-war level.

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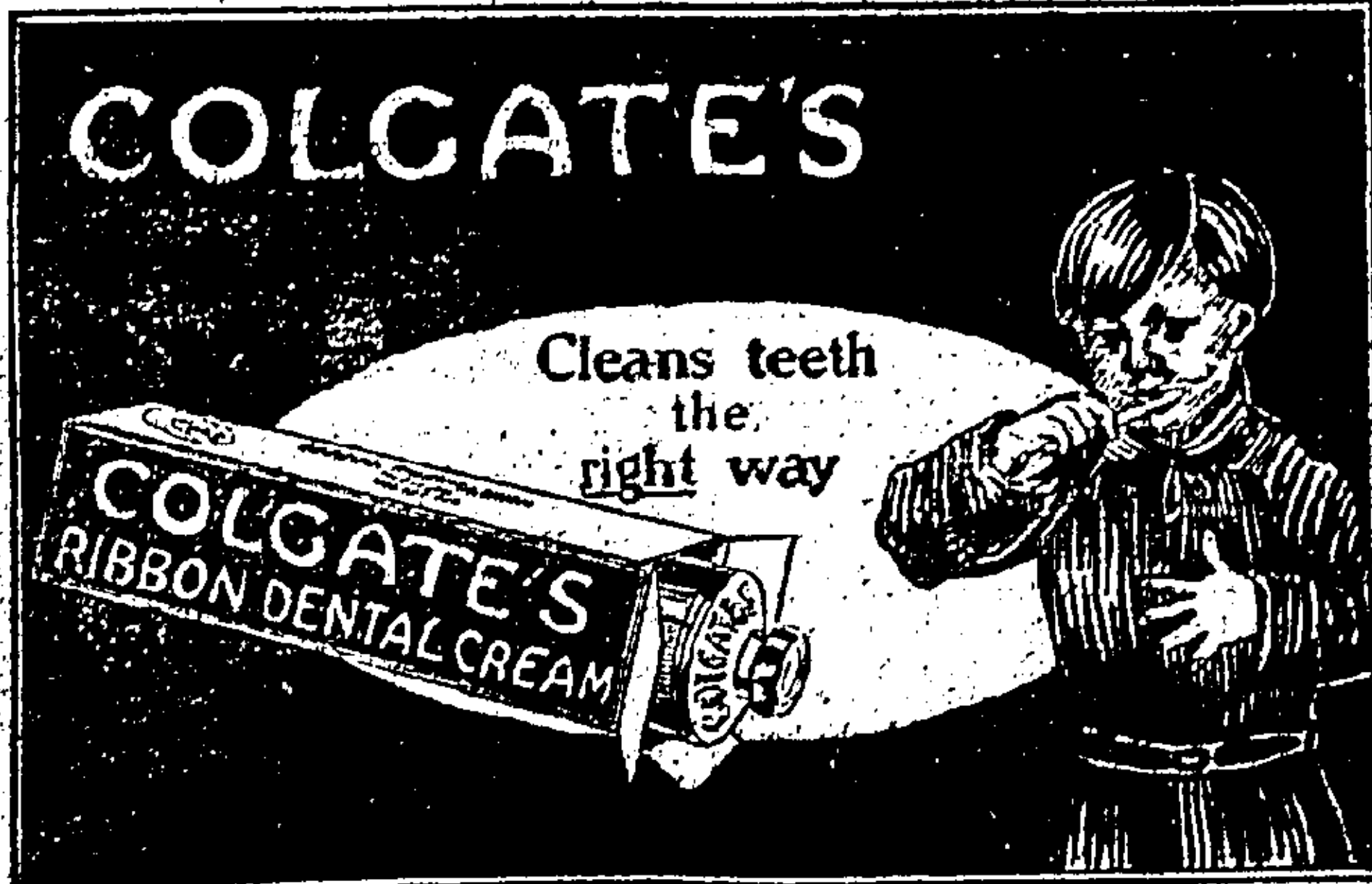
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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, April 16th.
In this precarious season when a grippin is liable to pop round the corner and catch the most careful of us napping, it is just as well to be provided with a bed-jacket, and this should combine, as much as possible, with the most cosiness, for grippin, even in its worst form, is rarely too drastic to forbid our sitting up and receiving our friends.

Quilted silk is about the best material one can find for such a purpose. This looks well in pastel pink, blue or mauve shades, and delightful if trimmed with bands of swans-down or white nainsook, a lining of plain white silk being added. For those who prefer a brighter colouring there is cerise corded or panne velvet, which can be made up in the same way. For those who prefer more original ideas, there is an attractive variety of quilted silk which has a Chinese pattern worked over it; made up with a yoke and panels of plain silk, trimmed with bands of gold metal braid and military cord, and with tassels as a fastening, such a coat looks most effective. Jade green and almond green are also becoming shades, especially if one's finances will allow of the addition of bands of fur as a trimming. For a lighter type of jacket there is the popular "batik" material, but, as this is generally worked on *crêpe de Chine* or fine silk, it is as well to put a jacket made of such material with a light woollen padding between the lining. This, by the way, should reveal the dominant colour in the "batik" design.

Chiffon velvet in violet and ruby shades is admirable for older women, especially when combined with a gold or silver hand border, and lined with white quilted satin.

As a rule, little tight-fitting caps made of the same material, if it is not too heavy in texture, or else in ribbon and lace if it is, are worn to match these jackets.

The early Spring wrap or rain-coats are being shown now in goodly numbers by the big designers. These are neat and trim, and most of them show a very good line. They are not necessarily made of macintosh materials, but they have all been put through a process which renders them impermeable. Impermeable *crêpe de Chine* is really quite a charming material, as it manages to combine with the lightness and graceful appearance of *crêpe de Chine*. Made up into coats or simple tailored suits for morning wear, it is unsatisfactory. Close-fitting hats that pull well down on to the head may be made of the same material.

Many of the most models I have seen so far are long in the waist, and each has a band or belt to mark the waist-line. One particularly good model showed two box pleats down one side stitched to below the knee, where they were fastened off with a tailor's dart; one of the box pleats, the buttons and holes were arranged and both of them were held in place by waist-belt fastenings with a smart buckle fastening.

Sleeves of coats follow along the lines of a medium leg of mutton shanks, very often showing rows of tucks down the forearm to fit them into the shape of the arm. A high collar that can be buttoned closely round the neck or left quite open, is added.

Seeing that cover coating, or a modern version of this fabric, is coming back into favour for the fashioning of suits of all sorts, many of the houses which cater to the wants of the vast majority are using gabardine, tulle and the serge for their Spring walking coats. These materials are always put through a process to render them impermeable.

The length of the skirt is decidedly longer, but not exaggeratedly so. Some of the severely plain types of tailor-made—the type known as the "classic" tailor-made—reach to or below the knee, but most of them are quite above this line.

Evening dresses are longer, perhaps, than any other models, and, although there are far more trains to be seen about, not all models, by any means, have trains attached to them.

It is not so much the length of the skirt as the uneven length of the skirt that is perturbing designers just at present, especially when it is a question of the walking skirt. Several of them have given a straight cut to one half of the skirt and an uneven cut to the other, and, in consequence, unless this feat is carried out by a clever cutter, and the skirt is worn by a clever woman who understands how to wear her clothes, the effect is untidy. The most successful skirts of this kind are those which look even but prove to be uneven when you pick them up and find that they have a distinct curved line like an umbrella-shaped skirt.

Another difficulty is that of affording width to skirts without taking away in any degree from their slimness of line. This is managed by introducing broad box-pleats down the front of the skirt and allowing the sides and back to remain plain. A great deal, also, is achieved with the assistance of godets and darts cleverly inserted so that sufficient fulness is added to the skirt to give it a certain "swing" and yet the straight line remains unmarred. The renewed interest in pleats this season is also helpful when it is a question of fashioning a skirt which shall be full and slim at the same time. A plain back and front and panels of narrow-pleats at the sides is about one of the best ideas; a well-cut model on these lines will look becoming to most figures and allow of a maximum of movement as well.

To return to the matter of uneven skirts, so many of the clothes this Spring look uneven about the hem when you first catch sight of them that your first impression is that their wearer has dressed in a hurry or carelessly and, either put them on badly or else forgotten some important part of her wardrobe.

As a matter of fact, no oversight on the part of their wearer is ever responsible for the look of unevenness about modern clothes; it is just the cut of them. Some of the skirts being worn now, for instance, are cut straight in front and rounded at the hem at the back, so that the skirt dips. Others are cut so that they dip at one side and straggle off till they nearly touch the ground. Others are cut short at one side and reveal a sort of drop petticoat beneath. Circular panels at the sides, also, are responsible for that peculiar uneven look which distinguishes many skirts. The Egyptian drapery effect, showing bunches of gathers drawn up right in front, is another offender in this respect, as it is inclined to create an effect which is not so much unbecoming as grotesque.

Many of the coats with the new costumes have this uneven look about them; as they are cut straight and fall below the waist at (Continued on next column.)



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h.k.	h.k.

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Boiler Makers, Founders and Constructional Engineers and R

1. The first group of respondents (Group A) consisted of 100 individuals who were randomly selected from the general population. They were surveyed via telephone interviews.

2. The second group (Group B) consisted of 150 individuals who were recruited from local community centers and public libraries. They were surveyed via face-to-face interviews.

3. The third group (Group C) consisted of 200 individuals who were recruited from online social media platforms. They were surveyed via online questionnaires.

4. The fourth group (Group D) consisted of 120 individuals who were recruited from university students. They were surveyed via classroom presentations.

5. The fifth group (Group E) consisted of 80 individuals who were recruited from professional associations. They were surveyed via email questionnaires.

6. The sixth group (Group F) consisted of 90 individuals who were recruited from government agencies. They were surveyed via focus group discussions.

7. The seventh group (Group G) consisted of 110 individuals who were recruited from non-profit organizations. They were surveyed via individual interviews.

8. The eighth group (Group H) consisted of 130 individuals who were recruited from private companies. They were surveyed via exit interviews.

9. The ninth group (Group I) consisted of 140 individuals who were recruited from religious institutions. They were surveyed via group discussions.

10. The tenth group (Group J) consisted of 160 individuals who were recruited from academic institutions. They were surveyed via seminars.

11. The eleventh group (Group K) consisted of 170 individuals who were recruited from media outlets. They were surveyed via press conferences.

12. The twelfth group (Group L) consisted of 180 individuals who were recruited from entertainment venues. They were surveyed via fan mail.

13. The thirteenth group (Group M) consisted of 190 individuals who were recruited from sports teams. They were surveyed via team meetings.

14. The fourteenth group (Group N) consisted of 200 individuals who were recruited from government departments. They were surveyed via public hearings.

15. The fifteenth group (Group O) consisted of 210 individuals who were recruited from private industry. They were surveyed via trade fairs.

16. The sixteenth group (Group P) consisted of 220 individuals who were recruited from academic conferences. They were surveyed via poster sessions.

17. The seventeenth group (Group Q) consisted of 230 individuals who were recruited from professional networks. They were surveyed via networking events.

18. The eighteenth group (Group R) consisted of 240 individuals who were recruited from community forums. They were surveyed via town hall meetings.

19. The nineteenth group (Group S) consisted of 250 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public meetings.

20. The twentieth group (Group T) consisted of 260 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private meetings.

21. The twenty-first group (Group U) consisted of 270 individuals who were recruited from public hearings. They were surveyed via public hearings.

22. The twenty-second group (Group V) consisted of 280 individuals who were recruited from private hearings. They were surveyed via private hearings.

23. The twenty-third group (Group W) consisted of 290 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

24. The twenty-fourth group (Group X) consisted of 300 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

25. The twenty-fifth group (Group Y) consisted of 310 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

26. The twenty-sixth group (Group Z) consisted of 320 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

27. The twenty-seventh group (Group AA) consisted of 330 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

28. The twenty-eighth group (Group AB) consisted of 340 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

29. The twenty-ninth group (Group AC) consisted of 350 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

30. The thirtieth group (Group AD) consisted of 360 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

31. The thirty-first group (Group AE) consisted of 370 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

32. The thirty-second group (Group AF) consisted of 380 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

33. The thirty-third group (Group AG) consisted of 390 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

34. The thirty-fourth group (Group AH) consisted of 400 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

35. The thirty-fifth group (Group AI) consisted of 410 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

36. The thirty-sixth group (Group AJ) consisted of 420 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

37. The thirty-seventh group (Group AK) consisted of 430 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

38. The thirty-eighth group (Group AL) consisted of 440 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

39. The thirty-ninth group (Group AM) consisted of 450 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

40. The fortieth group (Group AN) consisted of 460 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

41. The forty-first group (Group AO) consisted of 470 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

42. The forty-second group (Group AP) consisted of 480 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

43. The forty-third group (Group AQ) consisted of 490 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

44. The forty-fourth group (Group AR) consisted of 500 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

45. The forty-fifth group (Group AS) consisted of 510 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

46. The forty-sixth group (Group AT) consisted of 520 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

47. The forty-seventh group (Group AU) consisted of 530 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

48. The forty-eighth group (Group AV) consisted of 540 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

49. The forty-ninth group (Group AW) consisted of 550 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

50. The fiftieth group (Group AX) consisted of 560 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

51. The fifty-first group (Group AY) consisted of 570 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

52. The fifty-second group (Group AZ) consisted of 580 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

53. The fifty-third group (Group BAA) consisted of 590 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

54. The fifty-fourth group (Group BAB) consisted of 600 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

55. The fifty-fifth group (Group BAC) consisted of 610 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

56. The fifty-sixth group (Group BAD) consisted of 620 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

57. The fifty-seventh group (Group BAE) consisted of 630 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

58. The fifty-eighth group (Group BAF) consisted of 640 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

59. The fifty-ninth group (Group BAG) consisted of 650 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

60. The sixtieth group (Group BAH) consisted of 660 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

61. The sixty-first group (Group BAI) consisted of 670 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

62. The sixty-second group (Group BAJ) consisted of 680 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

63. The sixty-third group (Group BAK) consisted of 690 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

64. The sixty-fourth group (Group BAL) consisted of 700 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

65. The sixty-fifth group (Group BAM) consisted of 710 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

66. The sixty-sixth group (Group BAN) consisted of 720 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

67. The sixty-seventh group (Group BAO) consisted of 730 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

68. The sixty-eighth group (Group BAP) consisted of 740 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

69. The sixty-ninth group (Group BAQ) consisted of 750 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

70. The seventieth group (Group BAR) consisted of 760 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

71. The seventy-first group (Group BAS) consisted of 770 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

72. The seventy-second group (Group BAT) consisted of 780 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

73. The seventy-third group (Group BAU) consisted of 790 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

74. The seventy-fourth group (Group BAV) consisted of 800 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

75. The seventy-fifth group (Group BAW) consisted of 810 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

76. The seventy-sixth group (Group BAX) consisted of 820 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

77. The seventy-seventh group (Group BAY) consisted of 830 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

78. The seventy-eighth group (Group BAZ) consisted of 840 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

79. The seventy-ninth group (Group BBA) consisted of 850 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

80. The eightieth group (Group BBB) consisted of 860 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

81. The eighty-first group (Group BBC) consisted of 870 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

82. The eighty-second group (Group CBD) consisted of 880 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

83. The eighty-third group (Group BCE) consisted of 890 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

84. The eighty-fourth group (Group BCF) consisted of 900 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

85. The eighty-fifth group (Group BCG) consisted of 910 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

86. The eighty-sixth group (Group BCH) consisted of 920 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

87. The eighty-seventh group (Group BCI) consisted of 930 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

88. The eighty-eighth group (Group BCJ) consisted of 940 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

89. The eighty-ninth group (Group BCK) consisted of 950 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

90. The ninetieth group (Group BCL) consisted of 960 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

91. The ninety-first group (Group BCM) consisted of 970 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

92. The ninety-second group (Group BCN) consisted of 980 individuals who were recruited from private consultations. They were surveyed via private consultations.

93. The ninety-third group (Group BCO) consisted of 990 individuals who were recruited from public consultations. They were surveyed via public consultations.

94. The ninety-fourth group (Group BCP) consisted of 100

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Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

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"MEINAM" loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNDEE, about 27th May.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone, Central 740.
2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

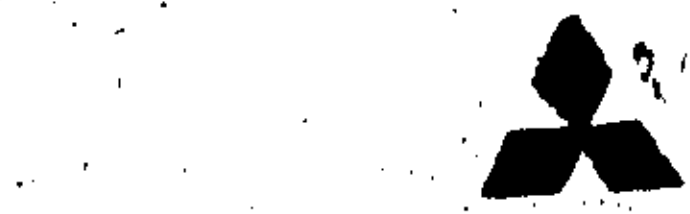
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Tuesday, 22nd May, at 12 Noon
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Friday, 25th May, at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Tuesday, 29th May, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OKAWA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG

**P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, SUMATRA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIA, GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"ALFORD"	5,273	29th May, Noon	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"RYANZ"	7,000	30th May, 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"LAURE"	4,353	4th June	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"SOUTHERN"	6,700	5th June	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	12th June	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"SARDINIA"	6,580	13th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	17th June	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,813	28th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,341	11th July	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	25th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUTHERN"	6,096	28th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHIVA"	6,017	8th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARIMUR"	8,241	22nd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,813	22nd Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACDONIA"	10,512	5th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,068	19th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	3rd Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JANUS"	4,824	19th June	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang
"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd June	(Manila, Fuzhou, Thursday, 1st June, Townsville, Friday, 2nd June, Sydney & Melbourne)

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd June	(Manila, Fuzhou, Thursday, 1st June, Townsville, Friday, 2nd June, Sydney & Melbourne)
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co. Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co. Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SOUTHERN"	6,700	23rd May	Shanghai only.
"JANUS"	4,824	23rd May	Japan.
"JAPAN"	6,032	23rd May	Shanghai & Japan.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	1st June	Japan direct.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	3rd June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Class Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

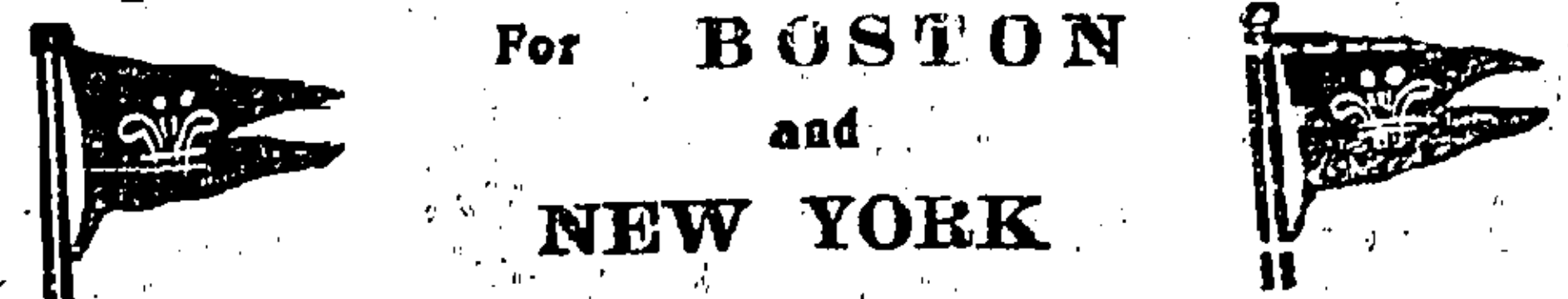
For Further Information: Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

WACKINNON, WACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON
and
NEW YORK

S.S. "ROMAN PRINCE"	on or about 11th June.
S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE"	on or about 1st July.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building
Telephone: Central 3164
Telegrams (Furprince)**O. S. K.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct

service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" (Calling at Marseilles) ... Thursday, 14th June

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 1st June

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"ALTA MARU" ... Tuesday, 5th June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service

"KISHU MARU" ... Friday, 1st June

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Friday, 8th June

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd June

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco—Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Saturday, 7th July

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Dairen, Kobe & Yokohama.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Monday, 29th May

"ALBA MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd June

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAIHO MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Thursday, 24th May

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. ... For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to S. SHIMA, Manager.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 22nd May, Noon.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 22nd May, 4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 22nd May, 6 p.m.
JAVA	"TALKOOWANYI"	On 23rd May, a.m.
HOHANG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 23rd May, 11 a.m.
NINGPO	"TIENHSIN"	On 24th May, D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 24th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 24th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"KANCHOW"	On 27th May, Noon.
HAIPHONG	"WUHU"	On 29th May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 29th May, Noon.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays, extending to Tientsin, and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents
Telephone Central 88.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE John Swire & Sons, Ltd.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Samsarai, & Aus. Ports.
"CHANGSHA"	21st May	26th May, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.) Agents
Telephone Central No. 88.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "MUSKIE"	Leave Hongkong 26th May.
U.S.S. "MUSKIE"	Leave Hongkong 28th May.
U.S.S. "MUSKIE"	Leave Hongkong 29th June.
U.S.S. "MUSKIE"	Leave Hongkong 29th June.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "West Cactus"	Leave Hongkong 25th May.
U.S.S. "West Cactus"	Leave Hongkong 27th May.
U.S.S. "West Ivan"	Leave Hongkong 12th June.
U.S.S. "West Ivan"	Leave Hongkong 13th June.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

For Full Information Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, Central Agent for
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.
INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.
1st Floor, Queen's Building,
Phone Central No. 3008.
S. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE"	sailing on or about 5th June.
S.S. "WRAY CASTLE"	sailing on or about 8th July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
FUMES having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "NIPPON"	sailing on or about 5th June.
S.S. "FIUME-L"	sailing on or about 28th June.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

S.S. "FIUME-L"	sailing on or about 31st May.
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Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA"	sailing on or about 31st May.
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Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

